03M06A35

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Type 1362 UHF OSCILLATOR

220-920 MEGAHERTZ

Type 1362

GENERAL RADIO COMPANY

A

INSTRUCTION MANUAL

Type 1362 UHF OSCILLATOR
220-920 MEGAHERTZ

Form 1362-0100-A
ID-B100
November, 1967

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West Concord, Massachusetts, U.S.A

GENERAL RADIO COMPANY
WEST CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS, USA

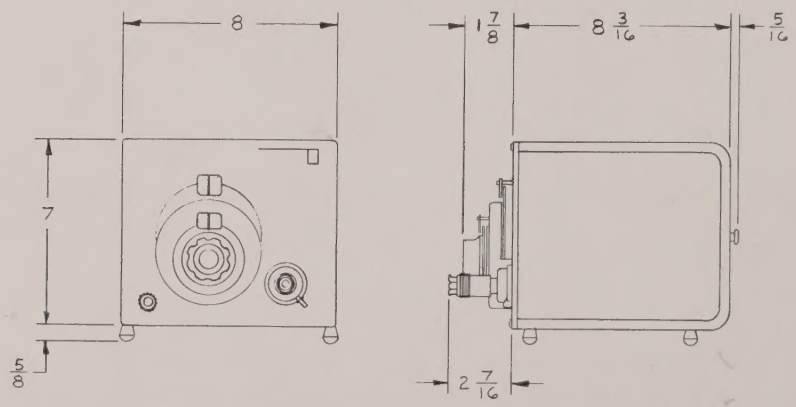
SPECIFICATIONS

Frequency Range: 220 to 920 MHz.
Tuned Circuit: Butterfly, with no sliding contacts.
Frequency Accuracy: ±1%.
Warmup Frequency Drift: 0.2% typical total.
Frequency Control: A four-inch dial with calibration over 300°, with a slow-motion drive of about 9 turns.
Output Power (into 50 ohms): At least 160 mW with Type 1267 or 1264 Power Supply, 200 mW with Type 1269 Power Supply.
Output System: A coupling loop feeds a waveguide-below-cut-off attenuator calibrated over an 80-dB range with 5-dB scale divisions, relative attenuation. Additional uncalibrated range is provided. Output adjustment and locking GR 874 output connector are at the front of the instrument.
Modulation: An external audio-frequency plate modulator may be connected to the front panel MOD jack. The modulation impedance is approximately 3 kΩ.

A sinewave of 20 V rms amplitude will produce approximately 30% amplitude modulation. For 400 Hz, 1000 Hz and other audio frequency modulation the Type 1311 Audio Oscillator is recommended. The Type 1263 Amplitude-Regulating Power Supply can be used for 1-kHz square-wave modulation, the Type 1264 Modulating Power Supply for square-wave or pulse modulation.

Power Supply: Four types of power supplies are recommended; the choice depends on the intended application. Refer to Table of Accessories, paragraph 1.5.
Tube: One Y-1266.
Mounting: Rack-bench cabinet.
Accessories Available: Refer to paragraph 1.5.
Dimensions: Width 8, height 7-5/8, depth 9 1/2 inches (205 by 195 by 240 mm). See outline below.
Net Weight: 8 pounds (3.6 kg).

GR 874 Patent No. 2,548,457.



1362 UHF Oscillator dimensions (inches).

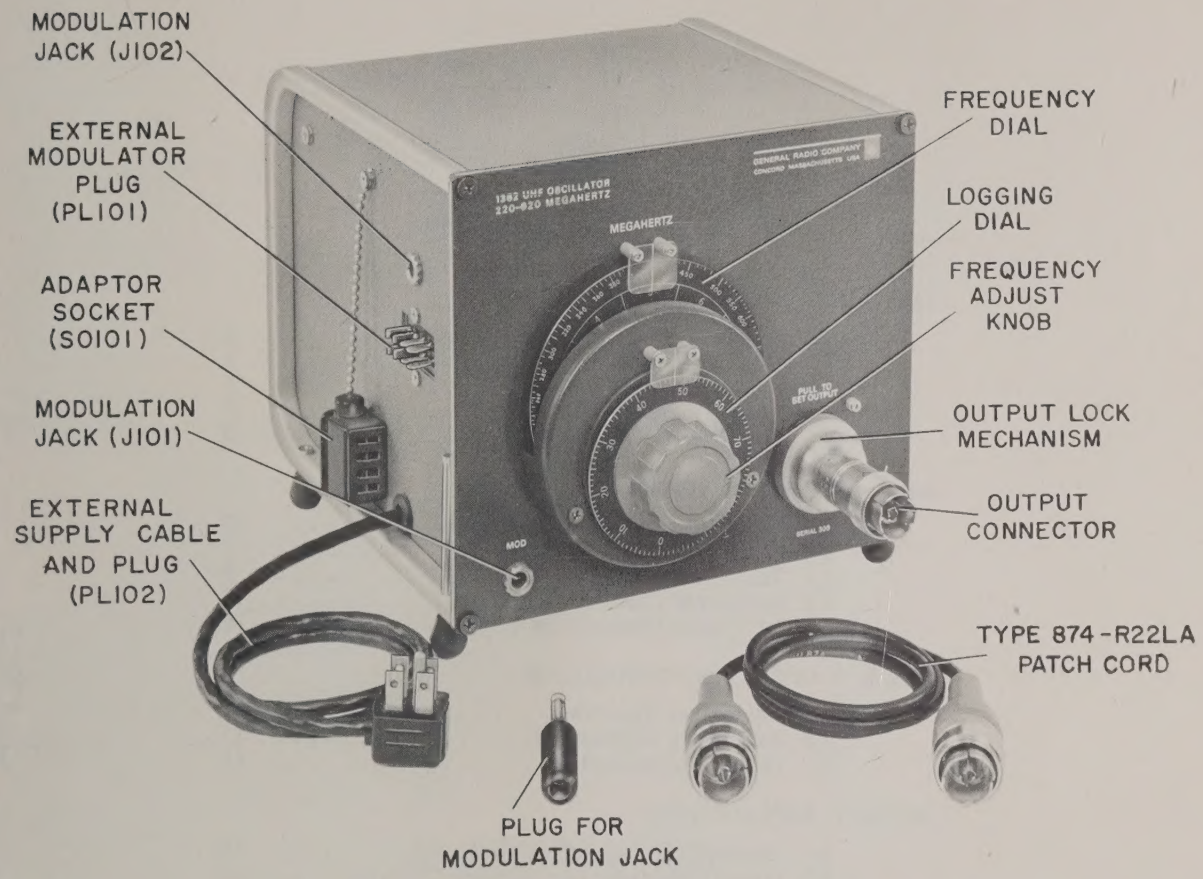


Figure 1-1. Panel view of Type 1362 UHF Oscillator with accessories .

CONDENSED OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

CONNECTION TO A POWER SUPPLY.

Connect the 1362 UHF Oscillator to a power supply suitable for the application (refer to paragraphs 1.2.4 and 1.5 for details).

APPLYING POWER.

The 1362 Oscillator line power is completely controlled by the adjacent power supply. Turn the power supply "ON" and let the oscillator warm up (refer to paragraph 3.1 for details).

FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT.

Set the desired frequency with the knob on the front of the instrument (refer to paragraph 3.2 for details).

LOAD CONNECTION

Connect the desired load to the GR874 locking output connector at the front, either directly or through a GR874 adaptor (refer to the table at the rear of this manual).

OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT.

Set the output to the desired level by adjusting the attenuator on the front of the 1362 Oscillator (refer to paragraph 3.3 for details).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose 1
1.2 Description 1
1.3 Amplitude Modulation 3
1.4 Sweep Operation 3
1.5 Auxiliary Equipment 3

Section 2 INSTALLATION

2.1 Connection to Power Supply 7
2.2 Bench Mounting 7
2.3 Rack Mounting 9
2.4 Modulator Connection 10
2.5 RF Output Connections 10

Section 3 OPERATING PROCEDURE

3.1 Equipment Turn-On 11
3.2 Frequency Adjustment 11
3.3 Output Adjustment 11

Section 4 APPLICATIONS

4.1 General 13
4.2 Signal Generator for Receiver Testing 13
4.3 Local Oscillator in a Frequency Converter . . . 13
4.4 Transfer Oscillator 14
4.5 Swept Oscillator 14
4.6 Observation of Modulation 14

Section 5 PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

5.1 General 17
5.2 Circuitry 17

Section 6 SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

6.1 Warranty 19
6.2 Service 19
6.3 Minimum Performance Standards 19
6.4 Trouble Analysis 21
6.5 Removal of Covers 22
6.6 Installation of Oscillator Tube 24
6.7 Frequency Calibration 25
6.8 Lubrication 25
6.9 Adjustment for Maximum Tube Life 25

SECTION 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 PURPOSE.

The 1362 UHF Oscillator (Figure 1-1) is a general-purpose oscillator for the radio-frequency laboratory. Covering the calibrated range from 220 to 920 MHz, this oscillator provides adequate power to drive bridges, slotted lines, impedance comparators, and other measuring equipment. The output is brought through an attenuator, calibrated in relative power levels, making the oscillator suitable for the testing of receivers. Direct sine-wave, square-wave, or pulse amplitude modulation is possible. Amplitude modulation free from incidental fm can be obtained with an external diode modulator. Connected to a mixer, the oscillator can be used as the local oscillator in a heterodyne receiver to convert the GR 1236 I-F Amplifier, or a low-frequency communications receiver, into a detector for uhf signals. Square-wave and pulse amplitude modulation can be obtained with the GR Type 1264 Modulating Power Supply (Figure 1-2), or leveled output can be obtained with the GR Type 1263 Amplitude-Regulating Power Supply.

1.2 DESCRIPTION.

1.2.1 GENERAL.

The 1362 Oscillator uses a planar triode and is tuned by a butterfly resonator, to provide wide tuning range without switching or sliding contacts. For details refer to paragraph 5.2.

The butterfly rotor is driven 85° through anti-backlash gears by the main dial, turning 330°, and the vernier drive, whose 9 turns are each resolved into 100 arbitrary (logging) divisions. Frequency calibration is accurate to ±1%. Resolution of 0.1% or better with the logging scale is described in paragraph 3.2.

Jacks are provided for modulation, connection of special-purpose power supplies, and the measurement of plate current.

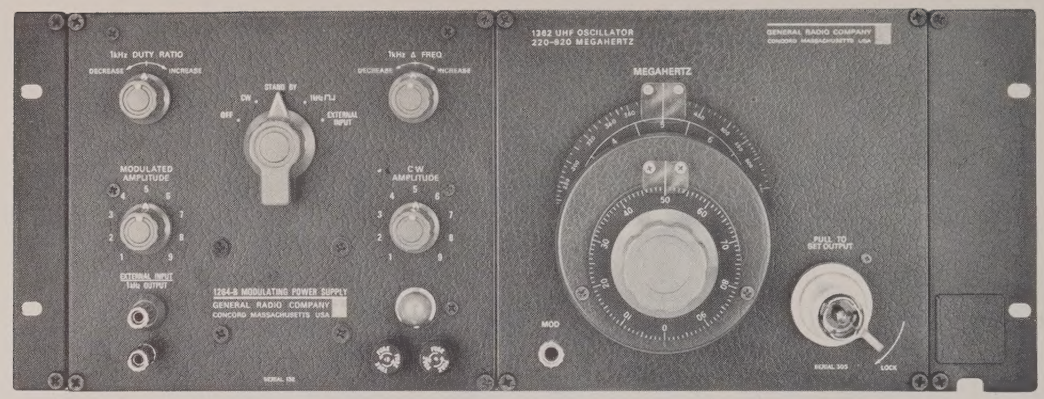


Figure 1-2. The Type 1362 UHF Oscillator and the Type 1264 Modulating Power Supply assembled with the Type 0481-P416 Adaptor Plate Set for rack mounting.

1.2.2 OUTPUT SYSTEM.

The output system is an adjustable coaxial line with a coupling loop on one end and a locking GR874 coaxial connector on the other. Coupling between the loop and the oscillator can be adjusted over a wide, continuous range, and the loop can be clamped in the desired position. With close coupling, maximum power can be delivered to load impedances normally encountered in coaxial systems. Power available into a 50-ohm load is plotted against frequency in Figure 1-3 for a typical 1362 Oscillator. With loose coupling, the movable line becomes a piston attenuator, calibrated over a range of 80 dB (refer to paragraph 3.3).

1.2.3 FREQUENCY STABILITY.

For most applications a well-regulated and filtered power supply should be used to avoid amplitude and frequency variations caused by line-voltage fluctuation and to produce a clear audible tone when the output beats with a stable reference. With an *unregulated* power supply, a line-voltage variation of 10 percent causes an immediate (1 second) frequency change of about 0.002 percent at frequencies up to 500 MHz, and a change of about 0.02 percent at 900 MHz. If the line voltage is held steady for 5 minutes after the shift of 10 percent, the frequency change is about 0.02% up to 500 MHz and 0.04% at 900 MHz. Of the power supplies listed in paragraph 1.5, only the Type 1269 is unregulated. The Type 1267, for example, reduces the effect of line-voltage change by a factor of 100 or more.

When the oscillator is turned on for use, a warmup frequency drift (0.2% typical total) will occur until the circuit stabilizes at the set frequency. Figure 1-4 shows typical warmup frequency drift curves. Individual instruments may drift considerably more or less, or even in the opposite sense from the typical.

1.2.4 POWER REQUIREMENTS.

The 1362 UHF Oscillator requires an external power supply. The choice among the four General Radio power supplies recommended in paragraph 1.5 should be based on the intended application of the oscillator. If a power supply other than one of those recommended is used, it should be capable of delivering 300 to 330 volts, dc, at 35 mA for the plate, and 6.3 volts at 0.24 ampere for the heater. The negative side of the power supply must be floating, since the positive side is grounded inside the oscillator.

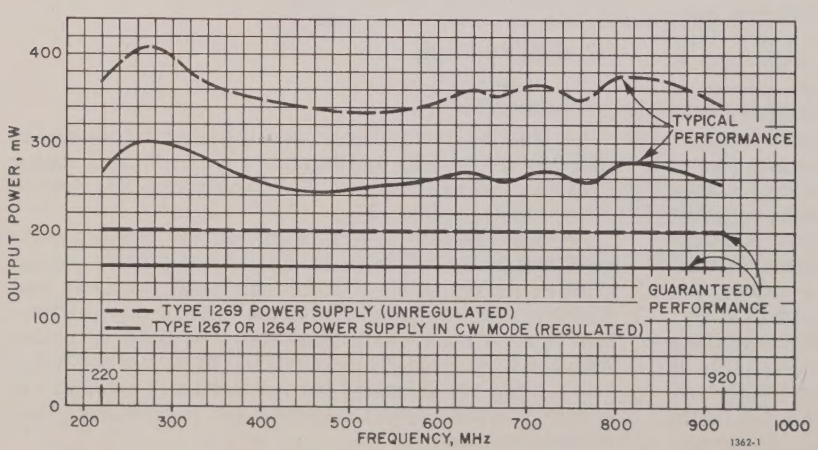


Figure 1-3. Output power into a 50-ohm load for a typical Type 1362 oscillator.

1.2.5 ACCESSORIES SUPPLIED.

Supplied with the oscillator are a three-foot coaxial double-shielded Type 874-R22LA Patch Cord, and a phone plug (P/N 4220-2000, Figure 1-1).

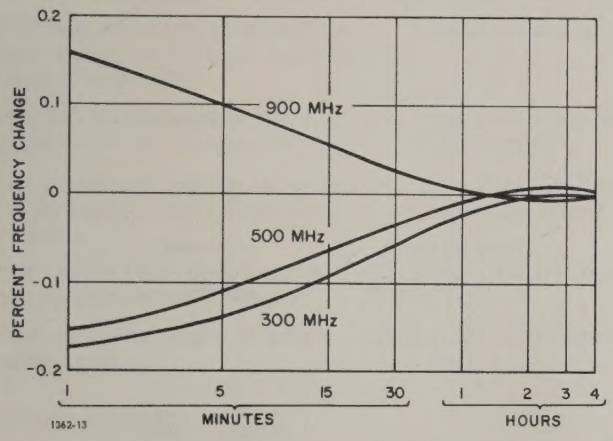


Figure 1-4. Typical warmup frequency-drift characteristics for the Type 1362 UHF Oscillator with a Type 1267-A Regulated Power Supply.

1.3 AMPLITUDE MODULATION.

1.3.1 GENERAL.

Amplitude modulation of the signal source (in a test setup having a demodulator followed by a tuned amplifier) permits increased sensitivity of measurement compared to cw operation. Recommended auxiliary equipment is described in paragraph 1.5.

1.3.2 SINUSOIDAL AMPLITUDE MODULATION.

A jack on the front panel of the oscillator permits plate modulation by connection of an audio oscillator, such as the Type 1311. This function is also supplied at another jack on the left-hand side plate. The modulator must supply a dc path and must be able to carry 30 milliamperes dc. A sine wave of 20-volts, rms, amplitude, will produce approximately 30% amplitude modulation.

Incidental frequency modulation is about 60 kHz (peak deviation) with 25% a-m at a carrier frequency of 500 MHz, and increases with frequency.

1.3.3 SQUARE-WAVE AMPLITUDE MODULATION.

Modulation at full-rated output power is obtained with the Type 1264 Modulating Power Supply. When operated with a Type 1263 Amplitude-Regulating Power Supply, the oscillator provides a levelled rf output of 20 milliwatts, peak, into a 50 ohm load, with 1-kHz square-wave modulation (or cw).

1.3.4 PULSE AMPLITUDE MODULATION.

The rise time, starting delay, and jitter of the 1362 Oscillator depend on the frequency and load conditions. Typical values obtained with a Type 1217 Unit Pulse Generator used to drive the Type 1264 Modulating Power Supply are shown in Figure 1-5.

1.4 SWEEP OPERATION.

The 1362 Oscillator is well suited for swept operation due to the use of ball bearings in the tuning drive mechanism and to the absence of sliding contacts in the rf circuit.

A sweep drive can be coupled either to the slow-motion dial or to the main frequency dial of the oscillator. When the main frequency dial is driven directly, the sweep rate should be restricted to one excursion per second or less. The slow-motion dial can be driven at rates up to 5 cycles per second. The Type 1263 Amplitude-Regulating Power Supply will maintain a constant rf output amplitude as the oscillator is swept.

When the oscillator is driven by a sweep or dial drive, all moving parts in the oscillator must be lubricated in accordance with paragraph 6.8. For recommended dial drives, refer to paragraph 1.5.

1.5 AUXILIARY EQUIPMENT.

The 1362 Oscillator can be used in conjunction with a variety of auxiliary General Radio equipment

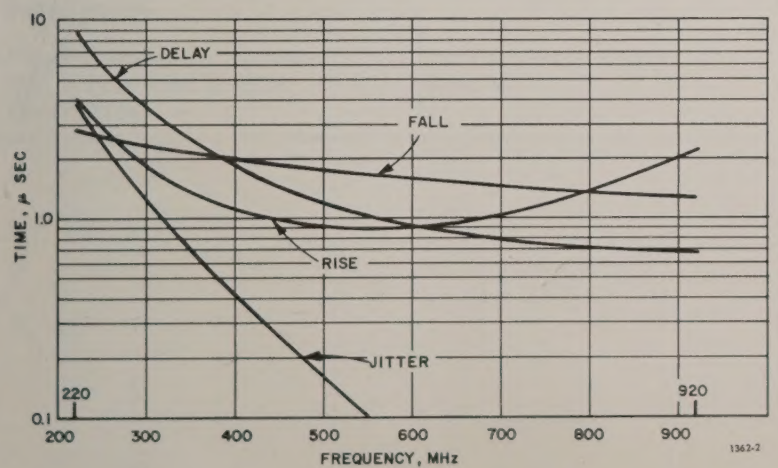


Figure 1-5. Typical rise time, starting delay, and jitter when the oscillator is pulsed by the Type 1264 Modulating Power Supply, driven by the Type 1217 Unit Pulse Generator.

to build a signal-source system that is suited to specific requirements. Typical systems are shown in Figure 1-6.

Table 1-1 lists the accessories recommended for use with the 1362 Oscillator. The choice of a recommended power supply, modulator, or sweep drive should be based on the intended application of the oscillator.

The Type 1263, 1264, 1267 and 1269 power supplies can be readily attached to the oscillator to form a single unit for bench use or for relay-rack mounting with the listed adaptor plates.

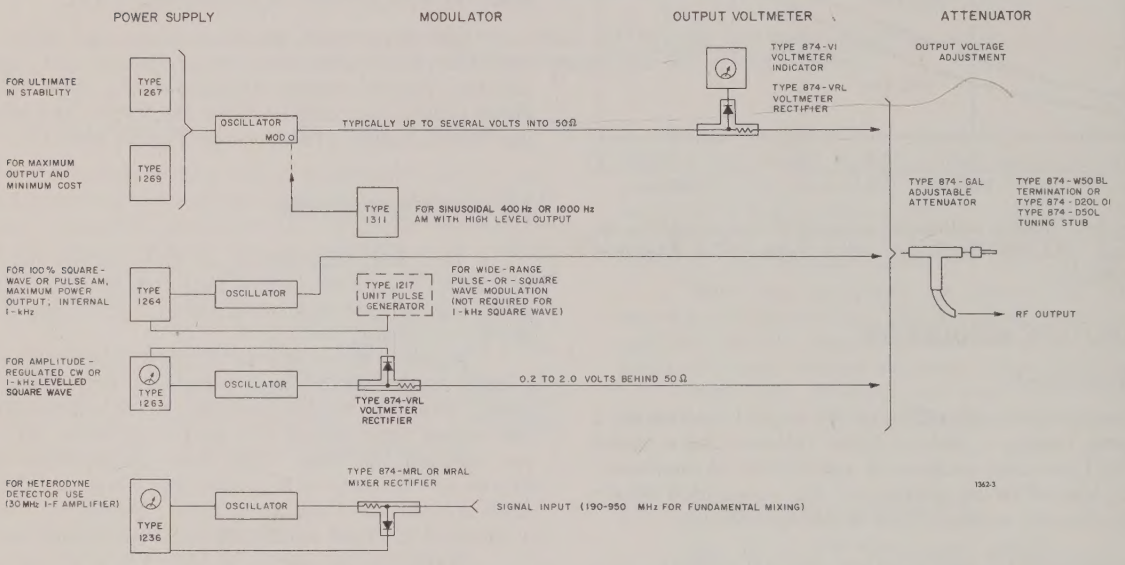

POWER SUPPLY
MODULATOR
OUTPUT VOLTMETER
ATTENUATOR
FOR ULTIMATE IN STABILITY
TYPE 1267
FOR MAXIMUM OUTPUT AND MINIMUM COST
TYPE 1269
OSCILLATOR
MOD O
TYPICALLY UP TO SEVERAL VOLTS INTO 50Ω
TYPE 874-VI VOLTMETER INDICATOR
TYPE 874-VRL VOLTMETER RECTIFIER
OUTPUT VOLTAGE ADJUSTMENT
TYPE 1311
FOR SINUSOIDAL 400 Hz OR 1000 Hz AM WITH HIGH LEVEL OUTPUT
TYPE 874-GAL ADJUSTABLE ATTENUATOR
TYPE 874-W50BL TERMINATION OR TYPE 874-D20L OI TYPE 874-D50L TUNING STUB
FOR 100% SQUARE-WAVE OR PULSE AM, MAXIMUM POWER OUTPUT, INTERNAL 1-kHz
TYPE 1264
OSCILLATOR
TYPE 1217 UNIT PULSE GENERATOR
FOR WIDE-RANGE PULSE-OR-SQUARE WAVE MODULATION (NOT REQUIRED FOR 1-kHz SQUARE WAVE)
RF OUTPUT
FOR AMPLITUDE-REGULATED CW OR 1-kHz LEVELLED SQUARE WAVE
TYPE 1263
OSCILLATOR
0.2 TO 2.0 VOLTS BEHIND 50Ω
TYPE 874-VRL VOLTMETER RECTIFIER
TYPE 874-MRL OR MRAL MIXER RECTIFIER
FOR HETERODYNE DETECTOR USE (30 MHz I-F AMPLIFIER)
TYPE 1236
OSCILLATOR
SIGNAL INPUT (190-950 MHz FOR FUNDAMENTAL MIXING)
1362-3

Figure 1-6. Typical signal-source systems built with a Type 1362 UHF Oscillator and associated equipment.

Table 1-1

ACCESSORIES

Function	*GR Instrument**	*Remarks*
POWER SUPPLIES		
For best stability, freedom from line-voltage variations, and minimum residual fm.	Type 1267 Power Supply	Regulated dc plate and heater supplies.
For full-power square-wave, pulsed a-m, or cw operation.	Type 1264 Modulating Power Supply	Internal 1-kHz square-wave generator or external pulser (20 Hz to 50 kHz).
For amplitude-regulated cw or 1-kHz square-wave modulated output.	Type 1263 Amplitude-Regulating Power Supply	Leveled output of 20 mW into 50 ohms. Requires Type 874-VRL Voltmeter Rectifier.
For use as local oscillator in heterodyne detector system.	Type 1236 I-F Amplifier	Regulated, adjustable oscillator supply.
For maximum output at minimum cost.	Type 1269 Power Supply	Filtered dc plate supply and ac heater supply, both unregulated.
MODULATORS		
For pulse and square-wave modulation with little incidental fm.	Type 1263 Power Supply Type 1264 Power Supply	See listing above.
For sinusoidal plate modulation at 400 Hz, 1000 Hz and other audio frequencies.	Type 1311 Audio Oscillator	Provides 30% modulation.
SWEEP DRIVES	The Type 1263 Amplitude-Regulating Power Supply is recommended for use with the sweep drive.	
For adjustable sweep arc and speed.	Type 1750-A Sweep Drive	Drives vernier knob or dial directly. Magnitude and center position of sweep arc and the sweep rate are set by panel controls; provides internally a voltage proportional to shaft angle.
ADAPTOR PLATE SETS		
To rack-mount the oscillator alone.	Type 480-P408 Adaptor Plate Set	
To rack-mount the oscillator with a Type 1267 or 1269 Power Supply.	Type 481-P412 Adaptor Plate Set	
To rack-mount the oscillator with a Type 1263 or 1264 Power Supply.	Type 481-P416 Adaptor Plate Set	

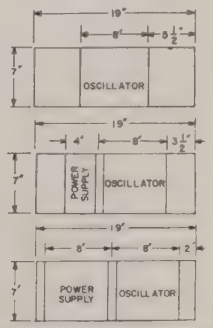


Table 1-1 (cont)

Function	*GR Instrument**	*Remarks*
COAXIAL ELEMENTS		
	See table at the rear of this manual.	
To convert from Type 874 to other coaxial systems.	Type 874-Q Adaptors	Plug and jack adaptors available for 15 series.
To reduce standing-wave ratio on transmission lines.	Type 874-G Attenuators	Avalable in 3, 6, 10 and 20-dB ratings.
To reduce harmonic content of output from oscillator.	Type 874-F Filters	Type 874-F1000L recommended.
For use in a heterodyne detector system.	Type 874-MRAL Mixer Rectifier	Particularly useful with Type 1236 I-F Amplifier.
To provide monitored output level.	Type 874-VRL Voltmeter Rectifier	Use with Type 874-VI Voltmeter Indicator.
To provide modulation detector.	Type 874-VQL Voltmeter	Demodulator used with Type 1232 Detector.
DETECTOR		
Provides a sensitive detector and amplifier for testing systems.	Type 1232 Tuned Amplifier and Null Detector	Sensitive tuned or broad-band amplifier with indicating meter.
Amplifier with a 30-MHz i-f frequency.	Type 1236 I-F Amplifier	30-MHz center-frequency amplifier has calibrated attenuator and output meter. Use with Type 874-MRAL Mixer Rectifier.

*Or equivalent.

SECTION 2

INSTALLATION

2.1 CONNECTION TO POWER SUPPLY.

The 1362 Oscillator is shipped complete with tube installed and is ready for use when connected to a suitable power supply. A cord and connector are supplied with the instrument for direct connection to a General Radio power supply. Refer to paragraph 1.5 for recommendations.

To connect the oscillator to the power supply, plug the oscillator power cable into the receptacle on the side of the power supply. The dummy socket chained to the left-hand side of the cabinet must be connected to the associated plug, except for use with the Type 1264 Modulating Power Supply, when the socket on the power-supply cable replaces the dummy. When the Type 1263 Amplitude-Regulating Power Supply is used, the small cable supplied with it should be plugged into the telephone jack on the left-hand side of the oscillator and into the power supply (refer to the power-supply instruction book).

2.2 BENCH MOUNTING.

To bench mount the 1362 Oscillator with a Type 1264, 1267, or 1269 Power Supply, proceed with step a; however, if the Type 1263 Power Supply is used, proceed with step j. The procedure is as follows:

a. Remove the exterior cover from both the oscillator and power supply by turning the captive thumbscrews at the rear counterclockwise and sliding the cover toward the rear.

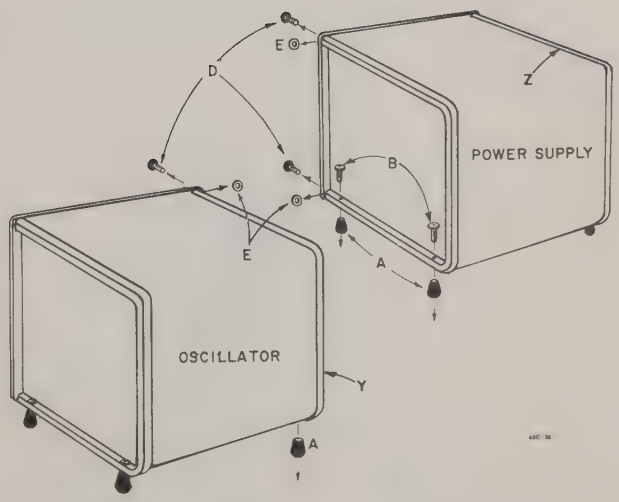


Figure 2-1. Preparation for bench mounting hardware.

b. Release the two end-frame attaching screws (D) at the left-hand edge (as seen from the front) of the oscillator and the power supply (Figure 2-1).

c. Withdraw the screws and remove the spacers (E) between the panels and the end frames.

d. Slide end frame Y toward the rear and off the oscillator.

e. Slide end frame Z toward the rear and off the power supply.

f. Slide end frame Y into place where end frame Z was removed.

g. Slide end frame Z into place where end frame Y was removed.

h. Replace and tighten screws D and spacers E at the left-hand edge of the power supply.

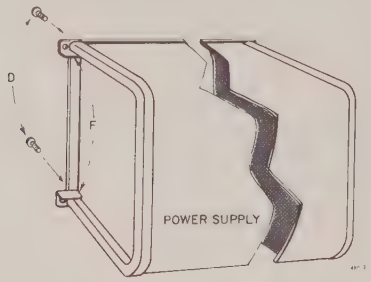


Figure 2-2. Installation of clip in place of washers.

i. Replace the exterior oscillator and power supply covers.

j. Remove both rubber feet (A) at the right-hand side of the power supply and the left-hand side of the oscillator so that the feet won't interfere with one another (see Figure 2-1). Retain screws (B).

NOTE

The legs on the front feet of the Type 1263 Power Supply and the oscillator thread into the feet.

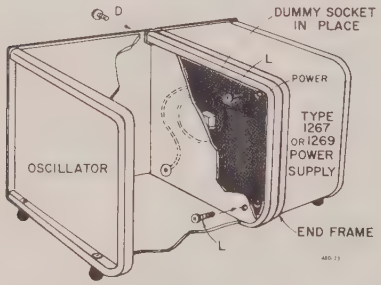


Figure 2-3. Installation of oscillator with Type 1267 or 1269 Power Supply.

k. Release the two end-frame attaching screws (D) at the right-hand edge of the power supply. (For Type 1263 installation, apply this step to the left-hand edge of the oscillator.)

l. Withdraw the screws and remove the spacers (E) between the panel and the end frame.

m. Install one clip (F) in place of each spacer on the power supply, with the plain surface of the clip against the inner surface of the end frame. Align one hole in each clip with the appropriate panel hole (Figure 2-2).

n. Reinstall the panel screws (D) through the clips, into the end frames.

o. Place the power supply on its left-hand side close to the oscillator.

p. Attach the 5-pin plug from the oscillator to the POWER jack on the supply. Figures 2-3 to 2-5 show the oscillator/power supply combination as finally assembled.

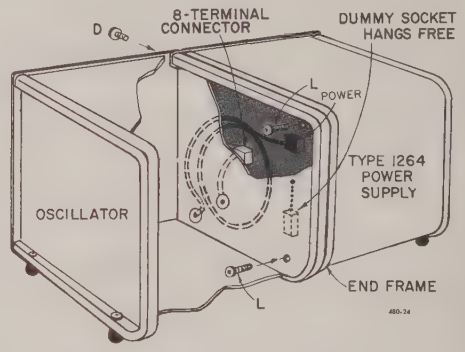


Figure 2-4. Installation of oscillator with Type 1264 Power Supply.

With the Type 1264 Power Supply, remove the dummy socket from the plug on the left-hand side of the oscillator. Plug the eight-terminal connector of the attached modulation patch cord on the power supply to the connector on the oscillator (Figure 2-4).

With the Type 1263 Power Supply, connect the 2-pin plug of the Type 1263-B-40 Patch Cord (supplied) to the MODULATION plug on the right-hand side panel of the power supply (Figure 2-5). Connect the other end panel of the oscillator, as shown. Plug the shorter side of the straight-through section of the Type 874-VRL Voltmeter Rectifier into the rf output of the oscillator (Figure 2-6). The longer side of the straight-through section (marked "R") connects to the load. Install the Type 874-ELL directly at the OUTPUT RECTIFIER (GR874) connector of the power supply, with the free end facing to the rear. Connect the dc output (center arm) of the Type 874-VRL Voltmeter Rectifier to the ell, using the Type 874-R22LA Patch Cord. (The Types 874-VRL, -R22LA, and -ELL are furnished with the power supply.)

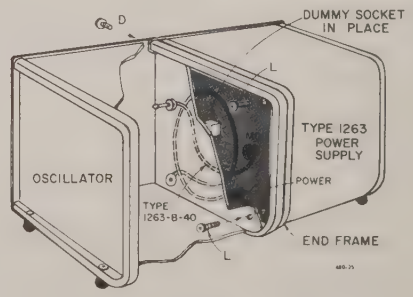


Figure 2-5. Installation of oscillator with Type 1263 Power Supply.

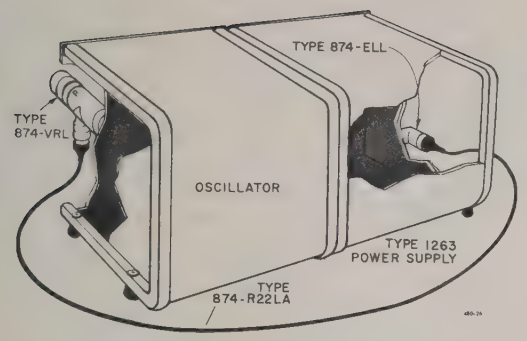


Figure 2-6. Completion of the control loop with Type 1263 Power Supply.

q. Hold the oscillator immediately above the supply, oriented as it will be in final assembly. Form the patch cords into flat coils between the side walls of the instruments.

r. Lower the oscillator, so that the instruments slide together, with the exposed ends of the clips (F) in the supply entering the spacer slots behind the oscillator front panel.

s. Reinstall the front-panel screws (D) in the oscillator, through the clips, into the end frames.

t. Remove the cover of the oscillator from the rear and pass the 10-32 screws (L) (supplied) through the rear clearance holes (top and bottom) on the oscillator left-side panel (Figures 2-3 through 2-5).

u. Thread the screws into the matching tapped holes in the joining wall of the supply.

NOTE

If the power supply in the combination doesn't have tapped holes in the joining wall, a No. 10-32 nut and lockwasher will be necessary for each screw.

v. Tighten all six screws and remount the oscillator cover. Retain the surplus rubber feet and attaching hardware, in case it may be desired to restore the instruments to their original form in the future.

2.3 RACK MOUNTING.

To mount the assembly in a standard 19-inch relay rack, attach the rack-adaptor set as follows:

NOTE

The coaxial patch cord assembly supplied can be mounted on the appropriate adaptor plate to bring the rf output from the front of the oscillator to the back of the panel, if desired.

a. Release the two end-frame attaching screws (D) at the left-hand edge of the oscillator.

b. Attach oscillator to power supply as described in paragraph 2.2 starting at step j.

c. Remove the remaining rubber feet from both instruments.

d. Install clips (F) on panels (U) and (V), using screws (G), lockwashers (H), and nuts (I) supplied (Figure 2-7).

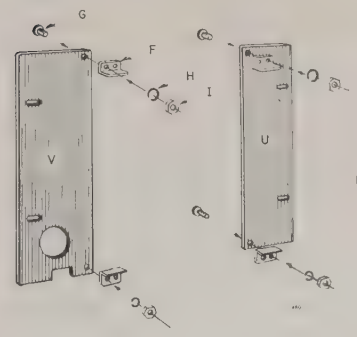


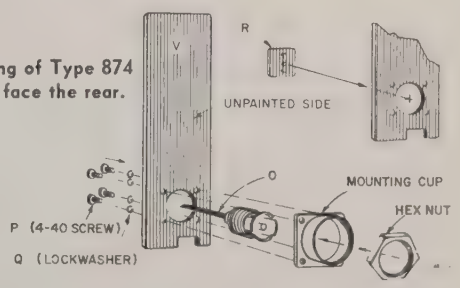
Figure 2-7. Subassembly of rack adaptor plates.

e. If the coaxial patch cord is used to bring the output of the 1362 Oscillator from the front of the panel to the back, the mounting cup, locked to the connector with a large hex nut, should be reversed to obtain a neater assembly. The sequence of parts for this method of assembly is shown in Figure 2-8.

f. Install the four 4-40 screws (P) with lockwashers (Q) from the front of panel (V) and thread them into the mounting cup of the patch-cord assembly (O).

g. If the patch cord assembly is not to be used, assemble the cover plate (R) and mount it over the hole (insert, Figure 2-8). To do this, push the spring into the mounting hole from the front.

Figure 2-8. Mounting of Type 874 panel connector to face the rear.



h. Remove the outside pairs of front-panel screws (D) and spacers (E) from both instruments.

i. Attach panels (U) and (V) as shown in Figure 2-9. Install the clips in place of the spacers (E) and fasten them with the screws (D).

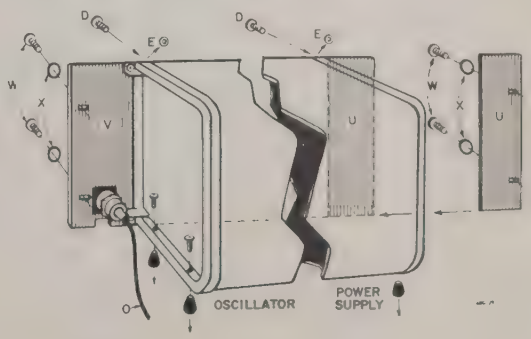


Figure 2-9. Rack installation of oscillator with power supply.

j. Use the 5/8-inch, No. 10-32 screws (W) and nylon washers (X) (supplied) to attach the assembly to the relay rack. Patch cords connecting front and rear points (if any) can pass easily through the small notch at the bottom of panel (V).

2.4 MODULATOR CONNECTION.

WARNING

An open circuited plug in either of the phone jacks will stop the oscillator and cause full power-supply voltage to appear at the terminals.

For sinusoidal amplitude modulation the audio modulation voltage should be inserted at the MOD jack on the front panel or at the phone jack on the left side. Full plate current (about 30 mA) must flow through the modulating source. A modulation voltage of about 20 volts is required for 30-percent modulation. The input impedance is about 3000 ohms. The Type 1311 Audio Oscillator is an economic audio frequency modulator for the uhf oscillator.

2.5 RF OUTPUT CONNECTIONS.

With the Type 1264, 1267, or 1269 Power Supply, the oscillator rf output may be connected directly to the equipment under test by means of the three-foot coaxial cable supplied.

Attenuator pads may help to reduce standing waves on the cable where the equipment under test does not provide a good termination. Without padding, cable resonance effects may be quite pronounced since the output coupling loop of the oscillator is not a matched source. A low-pass filter may be beneficial in cases where oscillator harmonics must be kept to very low values.

When the Type 1263 Amplitude-Regulating Power Supply is used, care must be taken to avoid damaging the diode in the voltmeter rectifier.

CAUTION

The following connections *must* be made with the power OFF. Before the power is applied, refer to the Type 1263 Instruction Manual for proper operating procedure.

The oscillator rf output should be connected directly to the short end of the Type 874-VRL Voltmeter Rectifier. The attenuator should be pushed in and locked; it is not used to control output level in this system. The longer end of the rectifier (labelled "R") contains a 50-ohm series resistor, which is the effective generator source impedance. The levelled rf output available at the corresponding connector may now be connected to the equipment under test.

If cables equipped with other connectors are to be used, a suitable adaptor may be semipermanently attached to the locking GR874 output receptacle of the oscillator. See the table at the rear of this book for a listing of available adaptors.

SECTION 3

OPERATING PROCEDURE

3.1 EQUIPMENT TURN-ON.

The power switch on any of the recommended power supplies controls the application of heater power to the oscillator. On all supplies except the Type 1269 Power Supply, plate voltage is applied by appropriate setting of a standby or function switch. Rf output is obtainable from the oscillator about 30 seconds after power is turned on, an interval required for the heater to come up to temperature.

NOTE

Do not attempt to operate the oscillator with the 8-pin plug on the left-side panel disconnected. For good oscillator frequency stability, allow a one-half-hour warmup period. Refer to paragraph 1.2.3.

3.2 FREQUENCY ADJUSTMENT.

The calibration accuracy of the frequency dial is ±1%, but the frequency can be reset by use of the logging scales to a precision of 1.3 MHz at midscale. This precision increases to 0.2 MHz at the low end and falls off to 2.5 MHz at the high end. By interpolation within the 1/8-inch interval between the vernier-scale marks, the precision of the setting can be increased by a factor of at least two, to ±0.1% at midscale.

The inner scale on the main frequency-control dial serves as the first digit in a three-digit logging scale, the last two digits being indicated by the vernier dial. The 0 mark on the vernier corresponds to any one of the lines separating the nine numbered segments, 0 through 8. Combined, the dials furnish 900 dial settings throughout the range of the oscillator, to permit rapid and precisely repeatable frequency settings.

The mesh of the main- and vernier-dial drive gears is maintained by a spring return, which automatically disengages the drive if the vernier knob is lifted. To restore proper mesh, rotate the main dial to an intersegment mark, lift up gently on the knob, and reset the vernier 0 mark.

3.3 OUTPUT ADJUSTMENT.

Maximum output is obtained with the attenuator barrel pushed all the way in. To reduce output, pull the attenuator out. The output lock is activated by clockwise rotation. The output attenuator is calibrated at 5-dB intervals over an 80-dB range, and has an additional uncalibrated region near maximum output. The output power or voltage level at any setting of the attenuator is known if it is measured at one setting, such as "zero", provided that frequency and load impedance are not changed.

Load reaction on the oscillator frequency will be negligible for adjustments of load or attenuator in the calibrated region of the attenuator, but padding (refer to paragraph 2.5) may still be desirable to reduce standing waves in the rf output cable.

SECTION **4**

APPLICATIONS

4.1 GENERAL.

The versatility of the 1362 UHF Oscillator is greatly increased by the large selection of Type 874 coaxial elements available from General Radio Company. These elements are part of a broad, integrated line of equipment for measurements of voltage, power, and standing-wave ratio at very-high and ultra-high frequencies. Use of the coaxial elements can adapt the oscillator to various applications in the radio-frequency laboratory in place of more expensive equipment that is not always available.

Five applications are described in detail in the following paragraphs. Others will be suggested by a study of the complete list of GR874 coaxial elements included in the General Radio catalog. Coaxial elements with locking connectors are preferred over non-locking ones because of better impedance matching, shielding, mechanical stability, and repeatability. A condensed list of GR874 elements appears in the rear of this manual.

4.2 SIGNAL GENERATOR FOR RECEIVER TESTING.

The 1362 UHF Oscillator, being a well shielded power source, can be used as a signal generator to test receivers if means are available to measure the output. The Type 874-VRL Voltmeter Rectifier and the Type 874-VI Voltmeter Indicator are suitable for this purpose, and should be connected to the oscillator as shown in Figure 4-1.

The signal level is established at a convenient setting of the attenuator, such as -10 dB, and the output is measured by a crystal diode in the voltmeter rectifier and indicated on the meter of the voltmeter indicator. (Means are provided to standardize the meter indication.) A 50-ohm resistor after the diode determines the output impedance.

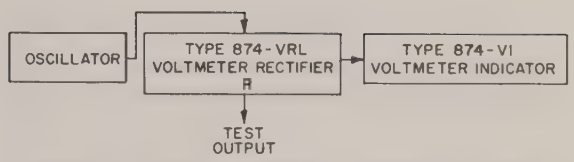


Figure 4-1. Setup of a voltmeter indicator and rectifier with the 1362 Oscillator for use as a standard-signal generator.

CAUTION

Do not apply full output to the rectifier or it may be damaged.

With the above-described arrangement, the maximum available output is several tenths of a volt. The attenuator calibration covers 80 dB. Shielding of the oscillator and of other components is adequate for accurate measurements over this range.

4.3 LOCAL OSCILLATOR IN A FREQUENCY CONVERTER.

Connected to a Type 874-MRAL Mixer Rectifier, the oscillator can provide the local signal in a heterodyne converter to adapt the 1236 I-F Amplifier for use as a sensitive detector for uhf signals (see Figure 4-2). Without additional tuning, the conversion loss is about 6 dB at an intermediate frequency of 30

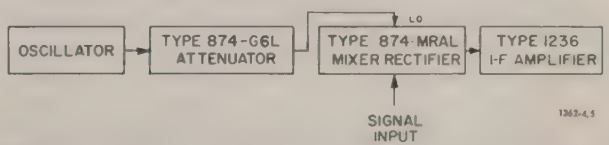


Figure 4-2. Setup of a superheterodyne receiver using the 1362 Oscillator as the local oscillator.

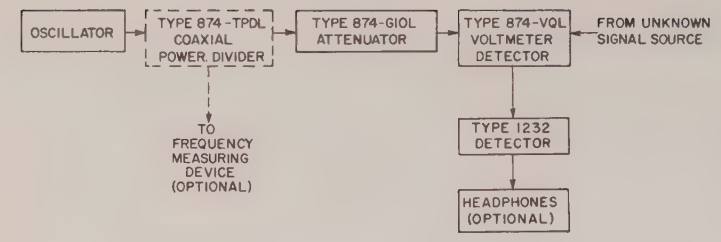


Figure 4-3. Setup for frequency measurement, using the 1362 Oscillator as a transfer oscillator or heterodyne frequency meter.

MHz. The Type 1236 I-F Amplifier has a built-in precision attenuator, a panel meter, which normally indicates signal level, and a separate built-in power supply for operating the oscillator. The panel meter, besides indicating signal level, can also be used to measure the mixer current (and hence local-oscillator level).

4.4 TRANSFER OSCILLATOR.

The 1362 Oscillator can be used as a transfer oscillator to measure the frequency of a microwave source, or as a heterodyne frequency meter of ±1% accuracy.

Auxiliary equipment required, in addition to a power supply, includes a Type 1232 Tuned Amplifier and Null Detector, a Type 874-VQL Voltmeter Detector, a Type 874-G10L Attenuator, a Type 874-R22LA Patch Cord, and two patch cords such as Type 874-R22LA for connection to the signal and, if greater accuracy is desired, to frequency-measuring equipment. The necessary connections are shown in Figure 4-3.

The oscillator should be tuned to zero beat with the source at two or more points on the dial, noting the frequencies of a pair of successive, strong beats. The harmonic order (H) can then be determined as follows:

Let: f_s = the source frequency

f_h = the higher frequency of two successive, strong beats

f_l = the lower frequency to two successive, strong beats

$f_d = f_h - f_l$ = the difference

$H = f_h/f_d$ (always an integer)

and the signal frequency, f_s, is:

$$f_s = Hf_l = (H-1)f_h$$

4.5 SWEPT OSCILLATOR.

The 1362 Oscillator, employed in the equipment setup shown in Figure 4-4, can be used for rapid insertion-loss measurements on uhf devices. This is indicative of a number of applications in which the oscillator can be operated in a swept-frequency mode. Long life is assured by the design (ball bearings in the tuning mechanism) and proper lubrication (refer to paragraph 1.4 and 1.5).

Use of the Type 1263 Power Supply (which includes the Type 874-VRL Voltmeter Rectifier) ensures a leveled output from the oscillator throughout the sweep range. The internal 1-kHz square-wave modulator of the power supply permits use of the extremely sensitive Type 1232 Tuned Amplifier and Null Detector as the indicator, with an auxiliary output that can drive an X-Y recorder, if desired.

4.6 OBSERVATION OF MODULATION.

The envelope of the amplitude-modulated rf signal can be displayed on an oscilloscope with the setup shown in Figure 4-5. Since the detector provides a negative signal, the use of a scope with polarity inversion is recommended, so that the display will show increasing voltage upward.

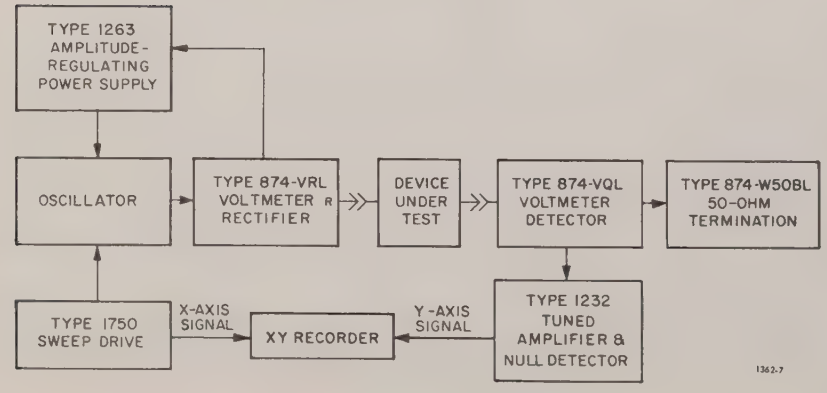


Figure 4-4. Setup for measurement of insertion loss or gain vs frequency using the 1362 Oscillator as a swept and leveled source.

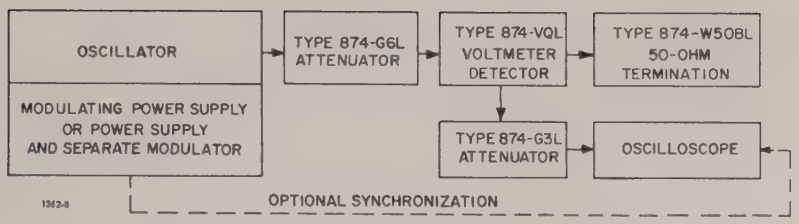


Figure 4-5. Setup for observation of modulation envelope.

SECTION 5

PRINCIPLES OF OPERATION

5.1 GENERAL.

The Type 1362 UHF Oscillator is a vacuum-tube oscillator intended for use as a general-purpose laboratory rf source. Its frequency range, which extends from 220 to 920 MHz, is tuned with a single control, without band switching. Frequency setting is indicated on a large, easy-to-read, engraved dial, individually calibrated to give ±1% accuracy.

The oscillator is capable of delivering rf power in excess of 160 milliwatts into 50 ohms over its frequency range. Power-supply, modulation, and output-calibration circuitry have been omitted from the instrument, in order to leave the user the greatest possible latitude of choice to arrange the oscillator in a system that meets his particular needs.

5.2 CIRCUITRY.

5.2.1 TUBE CIRCUIT.

The oscillator uses the General Electric type Y-1266 metal-and-ceramic, planar, triode tube (Figure 5-1). The tube is designed to operate with 6.3 volts and 0.24 amperes on the heater and a maximum plate voltage of 350 volts.

The tube is used in a Colpitts circuit (Figure 5-2) with the plate and grid connected to the tuned circuit LC101. The feedback is determined by the inter-electrode capacitances of the tube, with additional cathode-to-plate capacitance, C105, built into its mount.

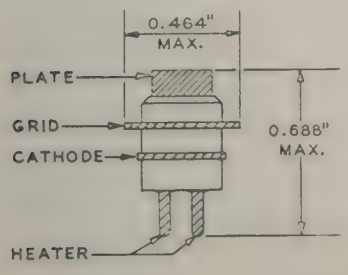


Figure 5-1. Type Y-1266 oscillator tube, outline drawing.

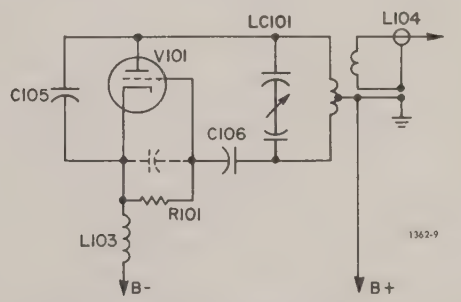


Figure 5-2. Elementary schematic diagram of the 1362 UHF Oscillator.

5.2.2 TUNING.

The 1362 Oscillator uses a butterfly tuning circuit, which combines a variable air capacitor and a variable inductor in a single unit with no sliding contacts. Inductance varies from 10 nH at the low-frequency end of the tuning range to 4 nH at the high-frequency end, and capacitance varies from 50 pF to 7 pF.

5.2.3 OUTPUT COUPLING.

Radio-frequency power is coupled from one of the inductive parts of the butterfly to a loop at one end of a short air line having the output connector at the other end. A waveguide-below-cutoff (piston) attenuator is provided by permitting the air line to slide axially in a suitable tube.

Maximum output is obtained with the loop in close to the butterfly, reduced output with the loop retracted. Reasonably linear and frequency-insensitive attenuator calibration is possible only while the loop is withdrawn beyond the zero-dB mark. Calibration extends over a range of 80 dB from that point.

SECTION 6

SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

6.1 WARRANTY.

We warrant that each new instrument manufactured and sold by us is free from defects in material and workmanship, and that, properly used, it will perform in full accordance with applicable specifications for a period of two years after original shipment. Any instrument or component that is found within the two-year period not to meet these standards after examination by our factory, District Office, or authorized repair agency personnel will be repaired or, at our option, replaced without charge, except for tubes or batteries that have given normal service.

Typical life of the Type Y-1266 tube is 2000 hours. Tubes are guaranteed for 1000 hours or 12 months; replacement for defective tubes will be made on a prorated basis within this period.

6.2 SERVICE.

The two-year warranty stated above attests the quality of materials and workmanship in our products. When difficulties do occur, our service engineers will assist in any way possible. If the difficulty cannot be eliminated by use of the following service instructions, please write or phone our Service Department (see rear cover), giving full information of the trouble and of steps taken to remedy it. Be sure to mention the type and serial numbers of the instrument.

Before returning an instrument to General Radio for service, please write to our Service Department or nearest District Office, requesting a Returned Material Tag. Use of this tag will ensure proper handling and identification. For instruments not covered by the warranty, a purchase order should be forwarded to avoid unnecessary delay.

6.3 MINIMUM PERFORMANCE STANDARDS.

6.3.1 GENERAL.

The following paragraphs contain necessary information on means to determine rapidly that the oscillator is performing within specifications. The procedures given will be useful to instrument-standards laboratories and equivalently equipped service facilities, to perform routine calibration checks on properly functioning instruments and to determine that a repaired instrument has been restored to proper operation. The procedures that follow immediately apply to bench checks that use only front-panel controls and externally available test points (i.e., instrument disassembly is neither required nor recommended).

A list of recommended test equipment appears in Table 6-1.

6.3.2 OPERATING CHECK.

To check the dc operating conditions, plug a dc milliameter into either MOD jack (J101 or J102) and measure the plate current of V101. Oscillation is indicated by a gradual variation of the plate current as the oscillator is tuned over its frequency range. Maximum plate current normally occurs near the high end of the tuning range and should be 25 to 35 mA for CW operation with a 300-volt power supply.

6.3.3 FREQUENCY CHECK.

One method of determining that the calibration of the main tuning dial is within the specified ±1% accuracy is to compare the oscillator rf output with the harmonically related output of another signal source. The signals are combined in a broadband

Table 6-1

RECOMMENDED TEST EQUIPMENT

GR Type (or equivalent)	*Name*	*Function*
1264	Modulating Power Supply	Power and modulate oscillator for frequency, output, and modulation measurements.
1215	Oscillator, 50 to 250 MHz	Furnish strong reference signal to measure oscillator frequency.
1267	Power Supply (Regulated)	For 1215 Oscillator.
1143	Frequency Measuring Assembly, dc to 500 MHz	Furnish digital indication of signal-source output frequency.
1232	Null Detector, tunable to 1-kHz, 1 μV sensitivity	Null indicator for frequency measurements.
1862	Megohmmeter	Measure butterfly rotor isolation with high potential.
—	Voltohmeter, 20 kΩ/V, minimum	Measure voltage and resistance values.
—	Microwave power meter, ±3% accuracy	Measure rf power output of oscillator.
874-R22LA	Patch Cord	To interconnect system components.
874-R34	Patch Cord	To connect GR 874-VI into a system.
874-W50BL	Termination, 50-ohm	Terminate rf system for noise and modulated-output measurements.
874-TPDL	Power Divider	Means of balanced coaxial interconnection.
874-VI	Voltmeter Indicator	Measures output voltage of oscillator.
874-VQL	Coaxial Crystal Detector	Used to generate harmonics of reference signal and mix these with oscillator output. Also used to detect the rf envelope in modulation.
874-G10L or -G20L	Coaxial Attenuator Pads, 10 dB and 20 dB	Reduce oscillator output to protect sensitive measuring instruments.

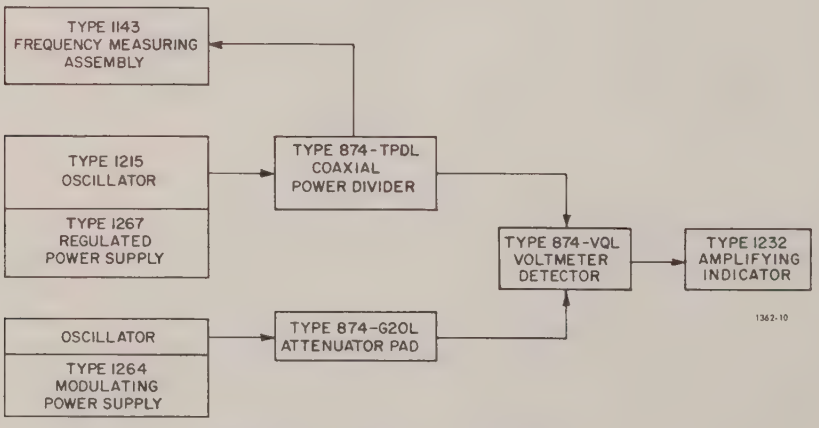


Figure 6-1. Setup to check frequency calibration of the Type 1362 Oscillator.

crystal detector and the resultant output is observed on a sensitive null detector serving as a beat indicator. Refer to Figure 6-1 for the test set-up and proceed as follows:

a. Connect the 1362 Oscillator to the power supply, apply power, and allow for a one-half hour warmup in the STANDBY mode.

b. Apply power to the signal source (Type 1215 Unit Oscillator) and allow for at least one-half hour warmup. (This should be unmodulated.)

c. Apply power to the Type 1143 Frequency Measuring Assembly and allow for a one-half hour warmup.

d. Set the output loop of the 1215 Oscillator about one-half inch from maximum coupling and tune carefully to 150 MHz. Observe the frequency indication on the 1143 Counter assembly and adjust the oscillator, as necessary, for at least one significant figure after the decimal point, i.e., 150.0 ±0.1 MHz.

e. Turn on the 1232 Detector, set its amplifier in the FLAT (broadband) mode, its meter for LOG indication, and its GAIN control for negligible response (1 division on the meter).

f. Turn the mode switch on the 1264 Power Supply to CW.

g. Adjust the main tuning dial slowly around 300 MHz, and look for a beat indication (peak response) on the 1232 Detector. The beat should occur well within ±1%.

h. Repeat the procedure of step g at 600 MHz and at 900 MHz. If the 1362 Oscillator dial is correct at these frequencies, it is quite reasonable to assume that the other engraved lines are accurate to the specified ±1%.

If the oscillator frequency calibration is outside specification, refer to paragraph 6.7 for corrective action.

6.3.4 POWER OUTPUT CHECK.

To check the available rf power output from the oscillator, use any suitable rf power meter. Alternatively, a GR Type 874-VI Voltmeter Indicator may be used with a GR Type 874-VQL Voltmeter Detector. The detector will produce a dc current to drive the indicator, which can be calibrated in volts. The 874-VQL Detector introduces no appreciable discontinuity when inserted in a 50-ohm coaxial line and should be terminated with a 50-ohm load, such as the Type 874-W50BL 50-ohm Termination.

To make a measurement, set up the equipment as in Figure 6-2. The use of a GR Type 874-G10L Attenuator limits the power level to prevent damage to the diode in the detector. The oscillator output voltage is measured by suitable adjustments of sensitivity and calibration controls on the voltmeter indicator. That value in volts must be squared, multiplied by ten for each 10 dB attenuator pad inserted in the system, and divided by the termination resistance in ohms, to obtain the output power in watts. (Example: Given a measurement of 1.0 volt, a 10 dB pad in the system, and a 50-ohm load. Solution: $1.0^2 \times 10/50 = 0.2$ watts = 200 milliwatts.) Refer to Figure 1-3 for guaranteed and typical performance with various General Radio power supplies.

If the output power is very low, refer to the trouble analysis section 6.4. On the other hand, if the output power is slightly below specification, it may be corrected by adjustment of R107. Refer to paragraph 6.6, g.

6.4 TROUBLE ANALYSIS.

6.4.1 GENERAL.

If the 1362 Oscillator performs outside of specification, as determined by use of paragraph 6.3, the procedures below can be used to isolate the trouble to a defective assembly or part. Suggestions for trouble analysis are given in Tables 6-2 and 6-3. The former is based on operating parameters, the latter on cold resistances. (Refer to Figures 6-3 and 6-4 and to the schematic diagram, Figure 6-8, at the end of the book.) Instructions for adjustment and repair are given in subsequent paragraphs of Section 6.

6.4.2 DETAILS OF TROUBLE ANALYSIS.

If the oscillator is weak, and the analysis suggested in Tables 6-2 and 6-3 show no defects except low plate current and high cathode voltage, the tube has a defective (worn-out) cathode. Proceed to paragraph 6.6.

If oscillation ceases and restarts very abruptly as the tuning dial is rotated, recheck Table 6-3, step k several times. The Type 1862 Megohmmeter may be used, applying 500 volts to the test. If there is a short-circuit caused by a loose piece of material between rotor and stator, its behavior may be erratic and difficult to analyze. If a short-circuit is the result of bent plates, the malfunction will be repeatable and the instrument should be serviced as described in paragraph 6.2.

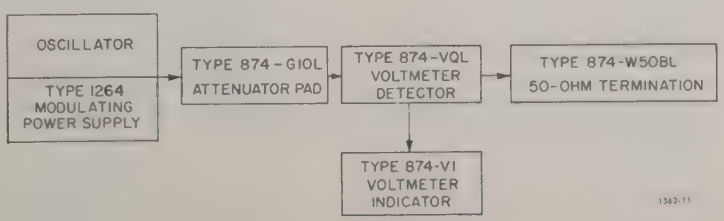


Figure 6-2. Setup to check output level of the Type 1362 oscillator.

Table 6-2

CURRENT AND VOLTAGE ANALYSIS*

Step	*Measurement (by use of)*	*Test Points*	*Indication*	*Comments*
a	Plate current (50-mA dc meter and phone plug)	MODulation jack on panel (J101, Figure 6-4)	0 mA	Check power supply and connections. Check voltages.
			18 to 35 mA, varies with tuning	Normal
			18 mA steady	Open grid
			22 mA fixed when tuning dial is rotated	No oscillation. (Suspect LC101 shorted or short circuit from grid to cathode.)
			42 mA	Short circuit from plate to cathode. (Check resistances.)
b	Cathode voltage (300-Vdc meter)	"Ground" or sub-panel (+); orange wire at C107 or R105 (-) (Figure 6-4)	0 V	Lack of voltage from power supply or grounded cathode circuit.
			Less than 75 V	Suspect C107 (Set up both steps a and b, disconnect PL101.)
			75 to 160 V, varies with tuning	Normal
			300 V	Open circuit to cathode or "dead" tube (check heater)
c	Heater voltage (10-V dc or ac meter depending on power supply)	FL101 to FL102 (Figure 6-5)	0 V	Lack of voltage from power supply (check connections, resistances)
			6.5 V	Normal (If 300 V in step b go to Table 6-3, step a)

*Power supply: Type 1267, or 1264 set to cw with amplitude control clockwise. RF shield cover in place.

NOTE

If measurements are attempted on this oscillator with power on and the rf shield cover removed, one may expect the instrument in good repair to oscillate over most of its tuning range but to deviate appreciably from specified frequency calibration and output power level.

When the oscillator is being serviced and repaired, a visual inspection is appropriate. All soldered joints should be secure, mechanical fasteners tight, dial-drive mechanism operating smoothly without backlash, and the tiny damping resistors on the rotor secure and unbroken. For lubrication, refer to paragraph 6.8.

6.5 REMOVAL OF COVERS.

6.5.1 GENERAL.

When it becomes necessary to carry the trouble analysis beyond step "a" in either Table 6-2 or 6-3, the exterior cover will have to be removed. Steps "b and c" in Table 6-2 must be made with the rf shield cover in place; however, the rf shield cover will have to be removed to perform steps "b through l" in Table 6-3 and to replace the oscillator tube (V101).

6.5.2 REMOVAL OF EXTERIOR COVER.

To remove the exterior cover, loosen the captive thumb screws that hold the exterior cover on by rotating them counter-clockwise (as seen from the rear). Slide the cover off the rear of the instrument.

6.5.3 REMOVAL OF RF SHIELD COVER.

To remove the rf shield cover proceed as follows:

a. Remove the snap button from the right side of the instrument (Figure 6-5). This is done by pushing out the button from the inside with a blunt tool, such as the end of a small screwdriver handle.

b. Insert a Phillips-head screwdriver through the hole left by the snap button and remove the No. 6-32, 1/4-inch screw in the rf shield cover.

c. Unscrew the two captive No. 10-32 Phillips-head screws on opposite sides of the shield cover. Unscrew several turns at a time, alternating between screws.

d. Slide the rf shield cover off. Figure 6-4 identifies the major interior components.

CAUTION

The positions of parts in the rf section are critical. Do not move any part unless it is defective. When a part must be replaced, install the new one in the same position and orientation, with the same lengths of leads and lead dress.

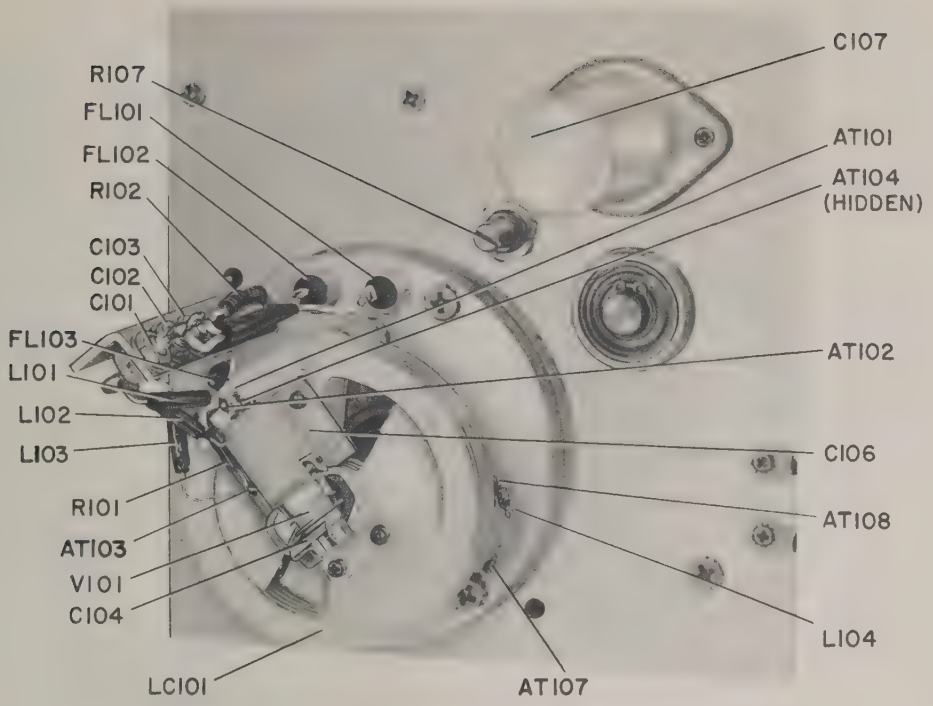


Figure 6-3. Interior rear view of Type 1362 Oscillator with shield cover removed.

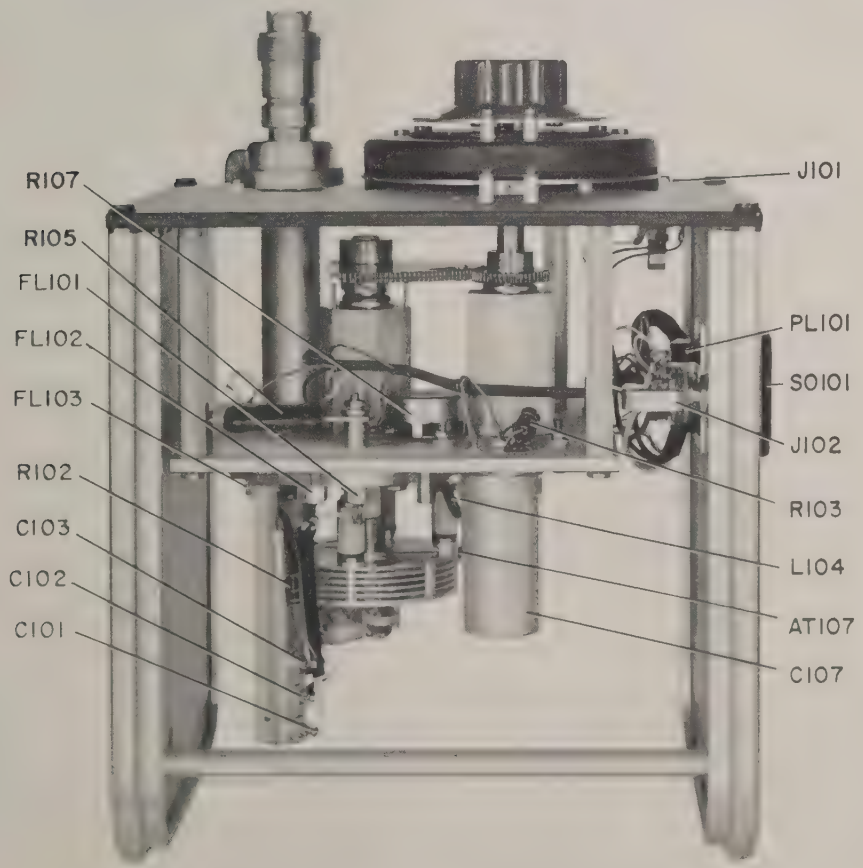


Figure 6-4. Interior top view of Type 1362 Oscillator with shield cover removed.

Table 6-3

RESISTANCE ANALYSIS

CAUTION – Turn all power OFF.

Step	Measurement (by use of)	Test Points	Indication	Comments
a	Heater (ohmmeter)	Pins 13 and 14 of PL102 (Figure 6-8)	10 Ω	Normal
			∞ Ω	Open circuit (Go to step b)
b		AT101; AT102 (Figure 6-3)	∞ Ω	Open heater in tube (See paragraph 6.6)
c	Cathode string (ohmmeter)	PL102, pin 16; orange wire at R105 or C107 (Figures 6-4, 6-8)	5.5 to 8.2 kΩ	Normal
d		Orange wire at R105 or C107; AT103 (Figures 6-3, 6-4)	33 Ω	Normal
e	C107 (ohmmeter)	C107 terminals (Figure 6-4) WARNING C107 may be charged; short it out first.	Low Ω	Leaky or shorted
			100 kΩ	Normal
f	Modulation circuit (ohmmeter)	PL102, pin 15; Ground (Figure 6-8)	0 Ω	Normal
			∞ Ω	Fault in J101, J102, or SO101
g	Cathode to grid (ohmmeter)	AT103; AT104 (Figure 6-3)	0 Ω	Suspect tube (V101)
			1 kΩ	Normal
h	Grid to plate (ohmmeter)	AT104; AT107 (Figures 6-3, 6-4)	0 Ω	C106 or C104 shorted
			∞ Ω	Normal
i	Cathode to plate (ohmmeter)	AT103; AT107 (Figures 6-3, 6-4)	0 Ω	Short in V101 or C105
			∞ Ω	Normal
j	L104 (ohmmeter)	AT107; AT108 (Figures 6-3, 6-4)	0 Ω	Normal
k	Butterfly rotor (megohmmeter)	AT107; LC101 rotor (Figures 6-3, 6-4)	∞ (over whole tuning range)	Normal
l	Heater to cathode (ohmmeter)	FL101; FL103 (Figure 6-3, 6-4, 6-5)	1 mΩ ∞ Ω	Normal Check SO101

Conditions: PL102 (5-pin plug) floating, SO101-PL101 (8-pin plug and socket) connected, no phone plugs.

6.6 INSTALLATION OF OSCILLATOR TUBE.

When it is necessary to replace the Type Y-1266 tube, proceed as follows (Figure 6-6):

CAUTION
Turn all power OFF.

a. Remove the covers as described in paragraph 6.5.

b. Remove the two plate-clamp-mounting screws, and withdraw the tube from the heater socket.

c. Loosen the plate-clamp screw and withdraw the tube from the plate clamp.

d. Plug replacement tube into heater socket, using care not to snag the grid fingers on the smaller (cathode) flange of the tube. Be sure that the tube is fully seated, and that the two grid fingers are making contact.

e. Slip the plate clamp over the plate terminal and secure the assembly to the butterfly capacitor by means of original hardware.

f. Tighten the plate-clamp screw, making sure that tube is still fully seated in heater socket. Replace the rf shield cover and tighten its 3 screws.

g. Connect a 0-50 milliameter at the MOD jack; apply power using a 1267 Power Supply; set the dial to 920 MHz; connect a 50-ohm load to the output connector; push the attenuator in; allow 5 minutes for warm-up. Adjust R107 with a screwdriver (refer to Figure 6-3) for 30 mA ±3 mA plate current. (The current may be set higher to provide more rf power output at the expense of reduced tube life; conversely, for economy, refer to paragraph 6.9.)

h. Restore frequency calibration if necessary, in accordance with paragraph 6.7.

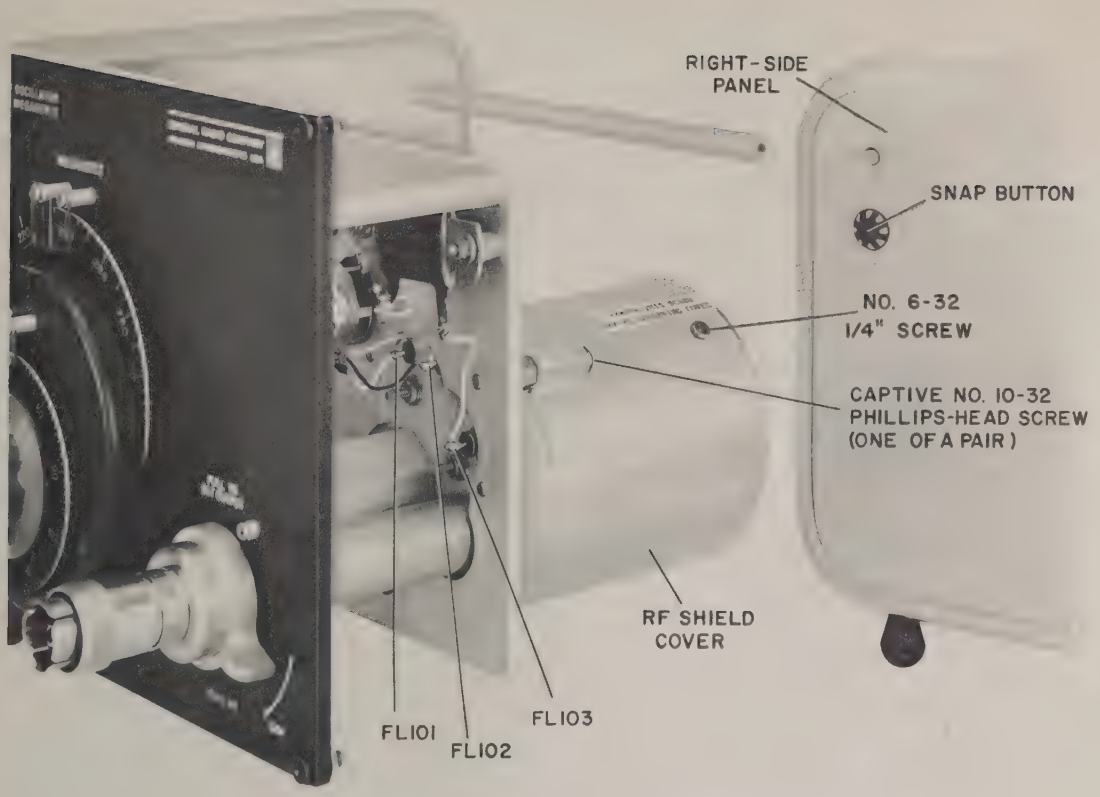


Figure 6-5. Interior right-side view with shield cover in place (right side of cabinet removed).

6.7 FREQUENCY CALIBRATION.

Replacement of the oscillator tube may affect frequency calibration. This can be checked by the method described in paragraph 6.3.3, during which process the shield cover must be in place with all three screws tight, and the output loop withdrawn at least to the zero-dB mark. If necessary, remove the shield cover and set the trimmer capacitor C104 by rotation (not bending) to make the output signal frequency agree with the dial calibration at any convenient frequency above 800 MHz. To free C104, temporarily loosen the plate clamp screw slightly.

If there is inadequate range to reach 920 MHz by rotating C104, it may be necessary to bend the feedback tabs (C105 A, B) as well. Moving each tab away from the tube raises the top frequency of the oscillator, but the feedback tabs, unlike C104, also affect the power output at the low-frequency end of the tuning range.

6.8 LUBRICATION.

Proper lubrication consists of occasional light grease on the gears behind the panel and the dial assembly. (Remove only the dust cover and the two screws near the vernier knob.) Lubrication is particularly important when the oscillator is driven by a sweep or dial drive.

6.9 ADJUSTMENT FOR MAXIMUM TUBE LIFE.

Longest tube life will be obtained by the use of regulated plate and heater voltages as supplied by the 1263, 1264, or 1267 power supplies. When the 1269 (unregulated) power supply is used, tube life can be prolonged at the expense of maximum power output by readjusting R107 to reduce plate current as far as possible, normally to 31 or 32 mA. (Refer to paragraph 6.6, step g.)

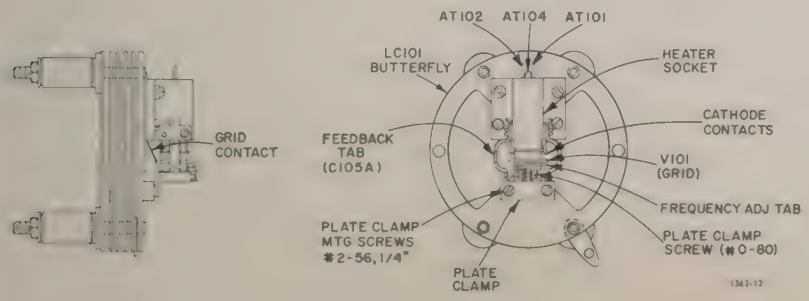


Figure 6-6.
Details of oscillator-tube mounting.

FEDERAL MANUFACTURERS CODE

From Federal Supply Code for Manufacturers Cataloging Handbooks H4-1 (Name to Code) and H4-2 (Code to Name) as supplemented through June, 1967.

Code	Manufacturers Name and Address
00192	Jones Mfg. Co., Chicago, Illinois
00194	Walsco Electronics Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.
00656	Aerovox Corp., New Bedford, Mass.
01009	Alden Products Co., Brockton, Mass.
01121	Allen-Bradley, Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.
01295	Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas, Texas
02114	Ferroxcube Corp. of America, Saugerties, N. Y. 12477
02606	Fenwal Lab. Inc., Morton Grove, Ill.
02660	Amphenol Electronics Corp., Broadview, Ill.
02768	Fastex Division of Ill. Tool Works, Des Plaines, Ill. 60016
03508	G. E. Semiconductor Products Dept., Syracuse, N. Y. 13201
03636	Grayburne, Yonkers, N. Y. 10701
03888	Pyrofilm Resistor Co., Cedar Knolls, N. J.
03911	Clairex Corp., New York, N. Y. 10001
04009	Arrow, Hart and Hegeman Electric Co., Hartford, Conn. 06106
04713	Motorola Semi-Conduct Product, Phoenix, Ariz. 85008
05170	Engineered Electronics Co., Inc., Santa Ana, Calif. 92702
05624	Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. 61101
05820	Wakefield Eng., Inc., Wakefield, Mass. 01880
07127	Eagle Signal Div. of E. W. Bliss Co., Baraboo, Wisc.
07261	Avnet Corp., Culver City, Calif. 90230
07263	Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corp., Mountain View, Calif.
07387	Birtcher Corp., No. Los Angeles, Calif.
07595	American Semiconductor Corp., Arlington Heights, Ill. 60004
07828	Bodine Corp., Bridgeport, Conn. 06605
07829	Bodine Electric Co., Chicago, Ill. 60618
07910	Continental Device Corp., Hawthorne, Calif.
07983	State Labs Inc., N. Y., N. Y. 10003
07999	Amphenol Corp., Borg Inst. Div., Delavan, Wisc. 53115
08730	Vemaline Prod. Co., Franklin Lakes, N. J.
09213	General Electric Semiconductor, Buffalo, N. Y.
09823	Burgess Battery Co., Freeport, Ill.
09922	Burndy Corp., Norwalk, Conn. 06852
11599	Chandler Evans Corp., W. Hartford, Conn.
12498	Teledyn Inc., Crystalonics Div., Cambridge, Mass. 02140
12672	RCA Commercial Receiving Tube and Semi-conductor Div., Woodridge, N.J.
12697	Clarostat Mfg. Co. Inc., Dover, N. H. 03820
12954	Dickson Electronics Corp., Scottsdale, Ariz.
13327	Solitrone Devices, Tappan, N. Y. 10983
14433	ITT Semiconductors, W. Palm Beach, Florida
14655	Cornell Dubilier Electric Co., Newark N. J.
14674	Corning Glass Works, Corning, N. Y.
14936	General Instrument Corp., Hicksville, N. Y.
15238	ITT, Semiconductor Div. of Int. T. and T, Lawrence, Mass.
15605	Cutler-Hammer Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53233
16037	Spruce Pine Mica Co., Spruce Pine, N. C.
19701	Electra Mfg. Co., Independence, Kansas 67301
21335	Fafnir Bearing Co., New Briton, Conn.
24446	G. E. Schenectady, N. Y. 12305
24454	G. E., Electronic Comp., Syracuse, N. Y.
24455	G. E. (Lamp Div), Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio
24655	General Radio Co., W. Concord, Mass 01781
26806	American Zettler Inc., Costa Mesa, Calif.
28520	Hayman Mfg. Co., Kenilworth, N. J.
28959	Hoffman Electronics Corp., El Monte, Calif.
30874	International Business Machines, Armonk, N.Y.
32001	Jensen Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 60638
35929	Constanta Co. of Canada Limited, Montreal 19, Quebec
37942	P. R. Mallory and Co. Inc., Indianapolis, Ind.
38443	Marlin-Rockwell Corp., Jamestown, N. Y.
40931	Honeywell Inc., Minneapolis, Minn. 55408
42190	Muter Co., Chicago, Ill. 60638
42498	National Co. Inc., Melrose, Mass. 02176
43991	Norma-Hoffman Bearings Corp., Stanford, Conn. 06904
49671	RCA, New York, N. Y.
49956	Raytheon Mfg. Co., Waltham, Mass. 02154
53021	Sangamo Electric Co., Springfield, Ill. 62705
54294	Shallcross Mfg. Co., Selma, N. C.
54715	Shure Brothers, Inc., Evanston, Ill.
56289	Sprague Electric Co., N. Adams, Mass.
59730	Thomas and Betts Co., Elizabeth, N. J. 07207
59875	TRW Inc. (Accessories Div), Cleveland, Ohio
60399	Torrington Mfg. Co., Torrington, Conn.
61637	Union Carbide Corp., New York, N. Y. 10017
61864	United-Carr Fastener Corp., Boston, Mass.
63060	Victoreen Instrument Co., Inc., Cleveland, Ohio
63743	Ward Leonard Electric Co., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
65083	Westinghouse (Lamp Div), Bloomfield, N. J.
65092	Weston Instruments, Weston-Newark, Newark, N. J.
70485	Atlantic-India Rubber Works, Inc., Chicago, Ill. 60607
70563	Amperite Co., Union City, N. J. 07087
70903	Belden Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 60644
71126	Bronson, Homer D., Co., Beacon Falls, Conn.
71294	Canfield, H. O. Co., Clifton Forge, Va. 24422
71400	Bussman Mfg. Div. of McGraw Edison Co., St. Louis, Mo.
71590	Centralab, Inc., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53212
71666	Continental Carbon Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
71707	Coto Coil Co. Inc., Providence, R. I.
71744	Chicago Miniature Lamp Works, Chicago, Ill.
71785	Cinch Mfg. Co. and Howard B. Jones Div., Chicago, Ill. 60624
71823	Darnell Corp., Ltd., Downey, Calif. 90241
72136	Electro Motive Mfg. Co., Willmington, Conn.
72259	Nytronics Inc., Berkeley Heights, N. J. 07922
72619	Dialight Co., Brooklyn, N. Y. 11237
72699	General Instrument Corp., Capacitor Div., Newark, N. J. 07104
72765	Drake Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. 60656
72825	Hugh H. Eby, Inc., Philadelphia, Penn. 19144
72962	Elastic Stop Nut Corp., Union, N. J. 07083
72982	Erie Technological Products Inc., Erie, Penn.
73445	Amperex Electronics Co., Hicksville, N. Y.
73559	Carling Electric Co., W. Hartford, Conn.
73690	Elco Resistor Co., New York, N. Y.
73899	J. F. D. Electronics Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.
74193	Heinemann Electric Co., Trenton, N. J.
74861	Industrial Condenser Corp., Chicago, Ill.
74970	E. F. Johnson Co., Waseca, Minn. 56093
75042	IRC Inc., Philadelphia, Penn. 19108
75382	Kulka Electric Corp., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
75608	Linden and Co., Providence, R. I.
75915	Littelfuse, Inc., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016
76005	Lord Mfg. Co., Erie, Penn. 16512
76487	James Millen Mfg. Co., Malden,Mass. 02148
76545	Mueller Electric Co., Cleveland, Ohio 44114
76684	National Tube Co., Pittsburg, Penn.
76854	Oak Mfg. Co., Crystal Lake, Ill.
77147	Patton MacGuyer Co., Providence, R. I.
77166	Pass-Seymour, Syracuse, N. Y.
77263	Pierce Roberts Rubber Co., Trenton, N. J.
77339	Positive Lockwasher Co., Newark , N. J.
77542	Ray-O-Vac Co., Madison, Wisc.
77630	TRW, Electronic Component Div., Camden, N. J. 08103
77638	General Instruments Corp., Brooklyn, N. Y.
78189	Shakeproof Div. of Ill. Tool Works, Elgin, Ill. 60120
78277	Sigma Instruments Inc., S. Braintree, Mass.
78488	Stackpole Carbon Co., St. Marys, Penn.
78553	Tinnerman Products, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio
79089	RCA, Commercial Receiving Tube and Semi-conductor Div., Harrison, N. J.
79725	Wiremold Co., Hartford, Conn. 06110
79963	Zierick Mfg. Co., New Rochelle, N. Y.
80030	Prestole Fastener Div. Bishop and Babcock Corp., Toledo, Ohio
80048	Vickers Inc. Electric Prod. Div., St. Louis, Mo.
80131	Electronic Industries Assoc., Washington, D.C.
80211	Motorola Inc., Franklin Park, Ill. 60131
80258	Standard Oil Co., Lafeyette, Ind.
80294	Bourns Inc., Riverside, Calif. 92506
80431	Air Filter Corp., Milwaukee, Wisc. 53218
80583	Hammarlund Co. Inc., New York, N. Y.
80740	Beckman Instruments, Inc., Fullerton, Calif.
81073	Grayhill Inc., LaGrange, Ill. 60525
81143	Isolantite Mfg. Corp., Stirling, N. J. 07980
81349	Military Specifications
81350	Joint Army-Navy Specifications
81751	Columbus Electronics Corp., Yonkers, N. Y.
81831	Filton Co., Flushing, L. I., N. Y
81860	Barry Controls Div. of Barry Wright Corp., Watertown, Mass.
82219	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., (Electronic Tube Div.), Emporium, Penn.
82273	Indiana Pattern and Model Works, LaPort, Ind.
82389	Switchcraft Inc., Chicago, Ill. 60630
82647	Metals and Controls Inc., Attleboro, Mass.
82807	Milwaukee Resistor Co., Milwaukee, Wisc.
83058	Carr Fastener Co., Cambridge, Mass.
83186	Victory Engineering Corp (IVECO), Springfield, N. J. 07081
83361	Bearing Specialty Co., San Francisco, Calif.
83587	Solar Electric Corp., Warren, Penn.
83740	Union Carbide Corp., New York, N. Y. 10017
84411	TRW Capacitor Div., Ogallala, Nebr.
84835	Lehigh Metal Products Corp., Cambridge, Mass. 02140
84971	TA Mfg. Corp., Los Angeles, Calif.
86577	Precision Metal Products of Malden Inc., Stoneham, Mass. 02180
86684	RCA (Electrical Component and Devices) Harrison, N. J.
88140	Cutler-Hammer Inc., Lincoln, Ill.
88219	Gould Nat. Batteries Inc., Trenton, N. J.
88419	Cornell Dubilier Electric Corp., Fuquay-Varina, N. C.
88627	K and G Mfg. Co., New York, N. Y.
89482	Holtzer Cabot Corp., Boston, Mass.
89665	United Transformer Co., Chicago, Ill.
90201	Mallory Capacitor Co., Indianapolis, Ind.
90750	Westinghouse Electric Corp., Boston, Mass.
90952	Hardware Products Co., Reading, Penn. 19602
91032	Continental Wire Corp., York, Penn. 17405
91146	ITT Cannon Electric Inc., Salem, Mass.
91293	Johanson Mfg. Co., Boonton, N. J. 07005
91598	Chandler Co., Wethersfield, Conn. 06109
91637	Dale Electronics Inc., Columbus, Nebr.
91662	Elco Corp., Willow Grove, Penn.
91719	General Instruments, Inc., Dallas, Texas
91929	Honeywell Inc., Freeport, Ill.
92519	Electra Insulation Corp., Woodside, Long Island, N. Y.
92678	Edgerton, Germeshausen and Grier, Boston, Mass.
93332	Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., Woburn, Mass.
93916	Cramer Products Co., New York, N. Y. 10013
94144	Raytheon Co. Components Div., Quincy, Mass.
94154	Tung Sol Electric Inc., Newark, N. J.
95076	Garde Mfg. Co., Cumberland, R. I.
95146	Alco Electronics Mfg. Co., Lawrence, Mass.
95238	Continental Connector Corp., Woodside, N. Y.
95275	Vitramon, Inc., Bridgeport, Conn.
95354	Methode Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.
95412	General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y.
95794	Ansconda American Brass Co., Torrington, Conn.
96095	Hi-Q Div. of Aerovox Corp., Orlean, N. Y.
96214	Texas Instruments Inc., Dallas, Texas 75209
96256	Thordarson-Meissner Div. of McGuire, Mt. Carmel, Ill.
96341	Microwave Associates Inc., Burlington, Mass.
96906	Military Standards
97966	CBS Electronics Div. of Columbia Broadcasting Systems, Danvers, Mass.
98291	Sealectro Corp., Mamaroneck. N. Y. 10544
98821	North Hills Electronics Inc., Glen Cove, N. Y.
99180	Transitron Electronics Corp., Melrose, Mass.
99378	Atlee Corp., Winchester, Mass. 01890
99800	Delevan Electronics Corp., E. Aurora, N. Y.

PARTS LIST – MECHANICAL

Ref. Des. Figure 6-7	Description	Part Number	Fed. Mfg. Code	Mfg. Part No.	Fed. Stock No.
1	Slider to raise front of instrument	5250-1800	24655	5250-1800	
2	Rubber feet	5260-0700	24655	5260-0700	5340-738-6329
3	Screw, binder head, 10-32, 3/8 in.	7080-1000	24655	7080-1000	
4,5	Screw, binder head, 6-32, 3/8 in.	7070-1700	24655	7070-1700	
	Split lock washer, number 6	8040-1800	96906	MS35338-79	5310-011-1041
	Hex nut, number 6-32	5810-2400	24655	5810-2400	5310-964-5861
6	Dress nut	5800-0805	24655	5800-0805	
	Tooth lock washer, 3/8 in.	8050-0400	78189	1920-02	5310-209-3989
	Metal flat washer	8100-1104	24655	8100-1104	
7	Screw, binder head, 6-32, 1/4 in.	7070-0600	24655	7070-0600	5305-929-9387
	Split lock washer, number 6	8040-1800	96906	MS35338-79	5310-011-1041
	Metal flat washer	8100-0200	24655	8100-0200	
8	Screw, binder head with lock washer, 10-32, 3/8 in.	7090-0700	24655	7090-0700	
9	Left end frame	5310-4087	24655	5310-4087	
10	Metal flat washer	8100-1517	24655	8100-1517	5310-849-7166
11	Screw, binder head with washer, 10-32, 1/2 in.	7098-0161	24655	7098-0161	
12	Cover	4429-0600	24655	4429-0600	
13	Right end frame	5310-4086	24655	5310-4086	
14	Screw, binder head, 4-40, 5/8 in. (2 required)	7060-2200	24655	7060-2200	5305-997-3054
	Spacer, metal, number 4, 11/32 in. (2 required)	7640-0900	24655	7640-0900	
	Plastic indicator	5470-0651	24655	5470-0651	
15	Frequency dial (blank)	1362-2050	24655	1362-2050	
16	Screw, binder head, 4-40, 7/16 in. (2 required)	7060-1700	24655	7060-1700	5305-995-6716
	Spacer, metal, number 4, 9/32 in. (2 required)	7640-0750	24655	7640-0750	
	Plastic indicator	5470-0650	24655	5470-0650	6625-738-6353
17	Logging dial	5120-2336	24655	5120-2336	
	Screw, binder head, 6-32, 1/2 in.	7070-2400	86113	BH 6-32 1/2 (NP)	
	Foot, nylon	5250-1913	24655	5250-1913	
	Split lock washer,number 6	8040-1800	96906	MS35338-79	5310-011-1041
	Hex nut, 6-32	5810-2400	24655	5810-2400	5310-964-5861
19	Output Coupling Assembly	1362-2030	24655	1362-2030	
20	Screw, binder head, 6-32, 1 in.	7070-4100	24655	7070-4100	
21	Frequency control knob	5520-2500	24655	5520-2500	
22	Frequency dial housing	0907-1062	24655	0907-1062	
23	Screw, binder head, 6-32, 1 in.	7070-4100	24655	7070-4100	
24	Dress nut	5800-0805	24655	5800-0805	
	Tooth lock washer, 3/8 in.	8050-0400	78189	1920-02	5310-209-3989

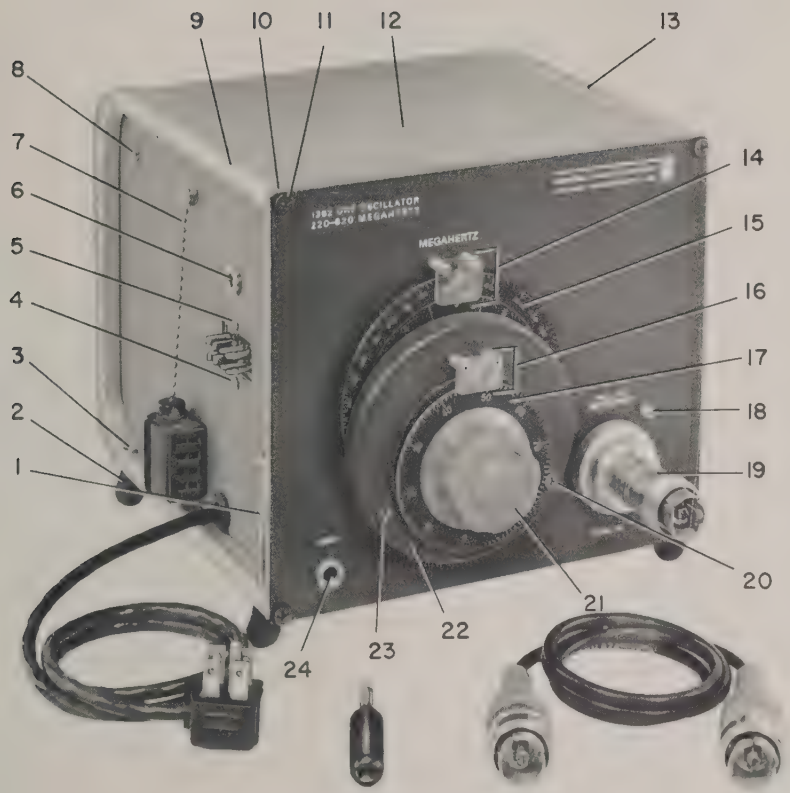


Figure 6-7. Exterior replaceable parts identification.

PARTS LIST— ELECTRICAL

Ref. No.	Description	Part Number	Fed. Mfg. Code	Mfg. Part No.	Fed. Stock No.
CAPACITORS					
C101 thru C103	Ceramic, 100 pF ±20% 500 V	4400-1700	01121	FB2B, 100 pF ±20%	
C104		1362-8120	24655	1362-8120	
C107A C107B	Electrolytic, 10 μF 450 V	4450-0300	37942	20-10945	5910-918-4073
**C106		1362-7010	24655	1362-7010	
RESISTORS					
R101	Composition, 1 kΩ ±5% 1/2 W	6100-2105	01121	RC20GF102J	5905-195-6806
R102	Composition, 33 Ω ±5% 1/2 W	6100-0335	01121	RC20GF330J	5905-192-4490
R103	Composition, 100 kΩ ±10% 2 W	6120-4109	01121	HB, 100 kΩ ±10%	5905-254-7101
R105	Power, 5.6 kΩ ±10% 10 W	6630-2569	82087	RW20, 5.6 k ±10%	
*R106	Composition, 1 MΩ ±5% 1/2 W	6100-5105	01121	RC20GF105J	5905-192-0390
R107	Potentiometer, 2.5 kΩ ±10%	6000-0400	12697	53MS, 2.5 kΩ ±10%	5905-034-5378
TUBE					
V101		8320-1266	24446	GE-Y1266	
INDUCTORS					
L101 thru L103	4.3 μH ±10%	4290-4550	24655	4290-4550	
L104	0.16 μH Approx.	4290-3800	24655	4290-3800	
FILTERS					
FL101	2500 pF	5280-0100	01121	FIB, 2500 pF	5915-908-1892
FL102	2500 pF	5280-0100	01121	FIB, 2500 pF	5915-908-1892
FL103	200 pF ±20%	5280-0400	24655	5280-0400	5915-908-1891
PLUGS					
PL101		4220-4600	75173	P308-AB	5935-351-3739
PL102		1362-2070	24655	1362-2070	
SOCKET					
SO101		1361-0410	24655	1361-0410	
JACKS					
J101		4260-1042	93916	L112A	
J102		4260-1040	82389	112A	

*Part of 1361-41
**Part of 1362-2090

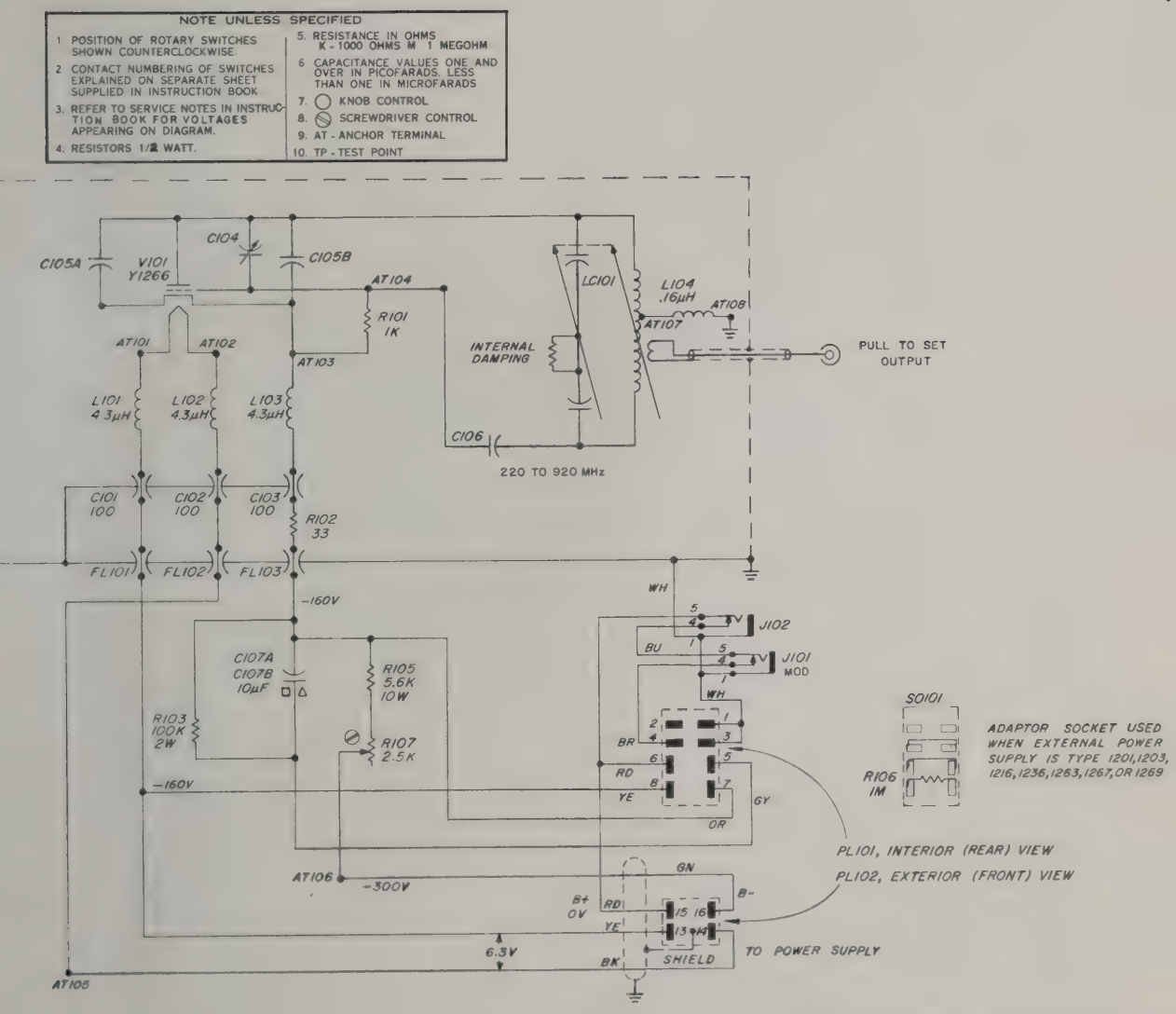
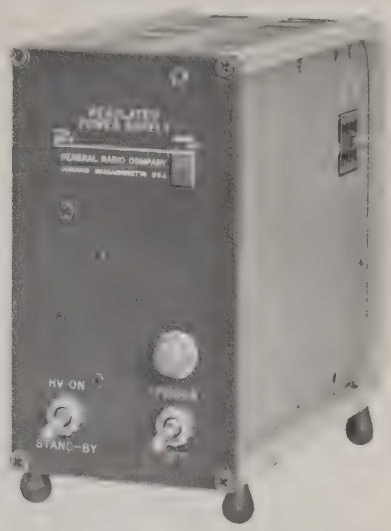


Figure 6-8. Schematic diagram of the Type 1362 UHF Oscillator.

APPENDIX

Type 1267 Regulated Power Supply

The 1267 Power Supply has both regulated heater and plate supplies, 6.3 and 300 volts respectively. The regulation provides complete freedom from line-voltage variations, minimum residual modulation and frequency drift, and long oscillator-tube life.



TYPE 1267-A

Type 1269 Power Supply

The 1269 Power Supply is a general-purpose, unregulated supply producing 300 to 380 Vdc and 6.3 Vac. This supply, like the others in this appendix, can be bench or relay-rack mounted in combination with several GR oscillators.

TYPE 1269-A

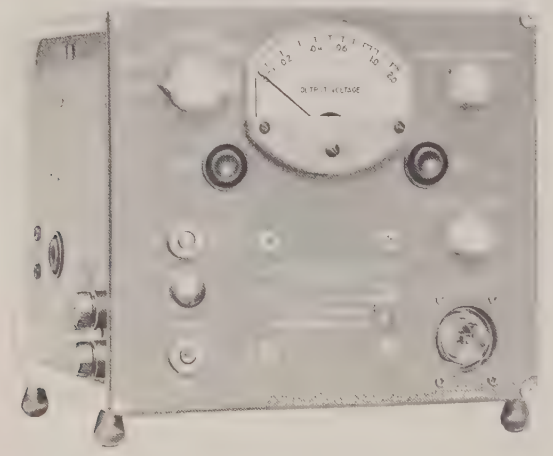
Type 1263 Amplitude-Regulating Power Supply

The 1263 automatically maintains the output of vhf and uhf oscillators at a preset value in spite of incidental amplitude variations that may occur both with supply-voltage variations and with changes in oscillator frequency

Its very-high-speed response is particularly useful when the oscillator dial is mechanically driven by a 1750 Sweep Drive.

The dc potential developed by the oscillator output rectifier (874-VRL) is compared with an adjustable dc reference in a feedback system. A rapid correction is applied to the plate current to hold the oscillator output to a preset level. Rf blanking can be accomplished by external shorting of the reference potential.

This power supply will modulate an oscillator with 1-kHz square waves, thus minimizing incidental frequency modulation while permitting the use of an untuned detector with a sensitive audio amplifier. Regulation of average output level is maintained in this mode of operation so that swept measurements at very low rf detector levels can be made. An external synchronous detector can be gated from a voltage provided, to maintain a high signal-to-noise ratio in such measurements.

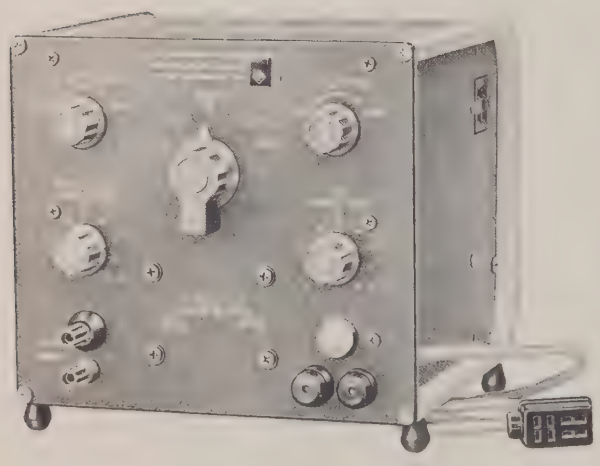


Type 874-R22LA

Type 874-VRL

Rectifier and patch cord are included

Type 1264 Modulating Power Supply



The 1264 produces pulse and square-wave modulation of vhf and uhf oscillators, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1215, and 1218. In addition, it can be used as an adjustable regulated power supply for the oscillator plate and as a source of regulated heater power.

It is available in combination with the above oscillators.

The 1264 comprises an electronically regulated, adjustable-output, high-voltage, dc supply; a dc-coupled, series-type power modulator driven by a Schmitt trigger circuit; and a 1-kHz multivibrator. A switch permits selection of cw, standby (only heaters energized), 1-kHz square-wave modulated (internally generated), or externally modulated operation. Independent panel controls vary the regulated supply voltage for cw operation and the modulator amplitude for square-wave and pulse operation. Controls are also provided to adjust the frequency of the internal 1-kHz multivibrator and the duty ratio to produce a true square wave.

The input trigger circuit accepts single or multiple positive pulses, which are reproduced at the modulator output. It also accepts square waves at rates up to 100 kHz, or sine waves up to 50 kHz, from any 20-volt source such as the 1217 Unit Pulse Generator or the 1310 oscillator and produces square waves at the modulator output. No adjustment of triggering is necessary. The stable 1-kHz multivibrator provides ideal square-wave modulation for use with sharply selective amplifiers following the signal detector.

Type 1236 I-F Amplifier

The 1236 will meet the many critical demands placed upon a precision laboratory receiver. More than an amplifier, it is a complete 30-MHz measuring receiver with preamplifier, wide-range calibrated attenuator, and a large meter with normal, expanded, and compressed scales. In most applications the high sensitivity, or low noise figure, with narrow bandwidth will provide good small-signal performance and noise rejection for improved measurement accuracy. The availability of a wider bandwidth also greatly simplifies use at high frequencies where sources are generally less stable.

Gain stability during a measurement is ensured by a fully regulated power supply; 10% line voltage variation changes gain less than 0.05 dB. Frequency stability of the local oscillator can be achieved by using the 30-MHz i-f output of the amplifier to drive an afc loop.

Precision Attenuation Measurement

Large values of attenuation can be measured with particular ease with the 1236 owing to the wide, 155-dB, dynamic range of its preamplifier and attenuator. A 1-dB full-scale, expanded meter scale is provided that facilitates measurement of small values of, or changes in, attenuation. A continuous gain control permits setting initial reading for easy subtraction in substitution measurements.

VSWR Measurement

The 1236 is recommended for the most precise VSWR measurements, of both high and low values. The expanded VSWR scale is 1.12:1 full scale. The high sensitivity of the 1236 permits the VSWR of solid-state devices to be measured at tolerably low signal levels.

As a null detector, the 1236 offers the advantages of its compressed (agc) meter scale for convenience in rapid null balancing and its added sensitivity for sharp nulls and more precise data. It should also find application in some noise-figure measurements.

Precision Heterodyne Receivers

The 1236 I-F Amplifier can be used in combination with an appropriate local oscillator, mixer, and low-pass filter to make up complete wide-band precision test receivers. A power supply for the local oscillator is built into the 1236.

Type 1232 Tuned Amplifier And Null Detector

The Type 1232 Amplifier is a sensitive, general-purpose, metered audio amplifier. Intrinsically broadband (±3 dB from 20 Hz to 20 kHz), it has optional filtering, which can be tuned continuously over the audio-frequency range or at spots up to 100 kHz.

Its utility as a null detector is enhanced by high gain, long-life battery power, and the optional logarithmic response characteristic. The output is adequate to drive head phones.

Its frequency range can be extended up to 10 MHz by use of the Type 1232-P1 RF Mixer and appropriate local oscillator; at 20 or 100 kHz. It makes an excellent i-f amplifier.

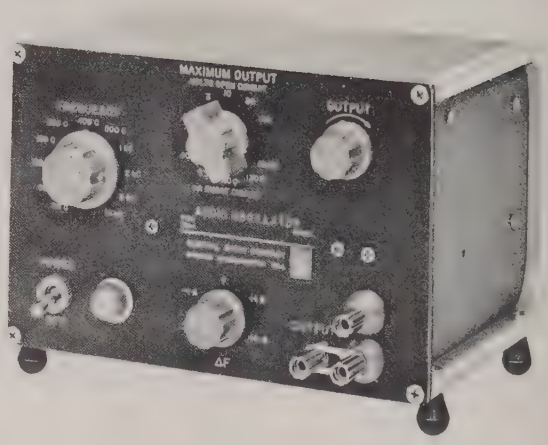
Type 1311-A Audio Oscillator

The many features and superior performance of this instrument make it well suited for almost any application requiring a high-quality audio oscillator. For bridge measurements, the shielded output-transformer secondary minimizes circulating ground currents and matches loads over a wide impedance range. The frequency can be synchronized with that of an external standard for precise measurement of frequency-sensitive parameters.

Its short-term amplitude stability and frequency stability are advantageous for the calibration of high-speed level recorders and analog-to-digital convertors. Its ability to drive any load impedance with low waveform distortion makes it an outstanding general-purpose oscillator.

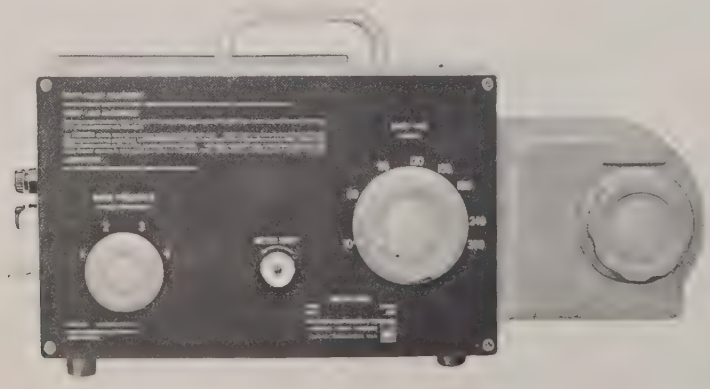
The frequency is determined by a Wien-bridge network. A multi-stage, Class-B, six-transistor circuit delivers an output of one watt. A tapped output transformer makes available a wide range of voltages and short-circuit currents. Feedback around the whole amplifier makes the distortion practically independent of load impedance, even under short-circuit conditions.

The convertible bench-type cabinet can be easily mounted in a relay rack by means of adpator panels.



Type 1750 Sweep Drive

The 1750 adapts manually operated equipment to sweep operation. In conjunction with GR oscillators, it makes available as extremely versatile system of swept signal sources covering a frequency span from 20 Hz to 2000 MHz. For constant output over the entire frequency range of any one of the rf oscillators, the 1263-C Amplitude-Regulating Power Supply is used. Sweep frequency, arc, and center position are all adjustable while the drive is in motion. An adjustable limit switch can be set to stop the drive when predetermined limits of motion of the driven shaft are exceeded.



GR874 COAXIAL COMPONENTS

APPLICABLE CABLE TYPES		GR874 CABLE CONNECTORS						
		CONNECTOR TYPE	CABLE	CABLE LOCKING	PANEL FLANGED	PANEL LOCKING	PANEL LOCKING RECESSED	PANEL LOCKING (KEYED)
		874-A2	-CA	-CLA	-PBA	-PLA	-PRLA	-PBRLA
	50-OHM	RG-8A/U RG-9B/U RG-10A/U RG-87A/U RG-116/U RG-156/U RG-165/U RG-166/U RG-213/U RG-214/U RG-215/U RG-225/U RG-227/U	-C8A	-CL8A	-PB8A	-PL8A	-PRL8A	-PBRL8A
	NON-50-OHM	RG-11A/U RG-12A/U RG-13A/U RG-63B/U RG-79B/U RG-89/U RG-144/U RG-146/U RG-149/U RG-216/U						
	50-OHM	874-A3 RG-29/U RG-55/U (Series) RG-58/U (Series) RG-141A/U RG-142A/U RG-159/U RG-223/U	-C58A	-CL58A	-PB58A	-PL58A	-PRL58A	-PBRL58A
	NON-50-OHM	RG-59/U RG-62/U (Series) RG-71B/U RG-140/U RG-210/U	-C62A	-CL62A	-PB62A	-PL62A	-PRL62A	-PBRL62A
	50-OHM	RG-174/U RG-188/U RG-316/U	-C174A	-CL174A	-PB174A	-PL174A	-PRL174A	-PBRL174A
	NON 50-OHM	RG-161/U RG-187/U RG-179/U						

Example: For a locking cable connector for RG-8A/U, order Type 874-CL8A.

GR874 ADAPTORS		
TO TYPE		TYPE 874-
APC-7		QAP7L*
BNC	plug	QBJA
		QBJL*
	jack	QBPA
C	plug	QCJA
		QCJL*
	jack	QCP
GR900		Q900L*
HN	plug	QHJA
	jack	QHPA
LC	plug	QLJA
		QLPA
LT	plug	QLPT
	jack	QLTJ
Microdot	plug	QMDJ
		QMDJL*
	jack	QMDP
N	plug	QNJA
		QNJL*
	jack	QNP
		QNPL*
OSM/BRM**	plug	QMMJ
		QMMJL*
	jack	QMMP
		QMMPL*
SC (Sandia)	plug	QSCJ
		QSCJL*
	jack	QSCP
TNC	plug	QTNJ
		QTNJL*
	jack	QTNP
UHF	plug	QUJ
		QUJL*
	jack	QUP
UHF 50-Ω Air Line	7/8-in.	QU1A
	1-5/8-in.	QU2
	3-1/8-in.	QU3A

*Locking GR874 Connector

Example: To connect Type 874 to a type-N jack, order Type 874-QNP

**Reg. T.M. Omni Spectra, Inc.

OTHER COAXIAL ELEMENTS			
TYPE 874-	DESCRIPTION	TYPE 874-	DESCRIPTION
A2	50-Ω cable (low loss)	MB	coupling mount
A3	50-Ω cable	MR, MRL, MRAL	mixer-rectifier
D20L, D50L	20-, 50-cm adjustable stubs	R20A, R20LA	patch cord, double shield
EL, EL-L	90° ell	R22A, R22LA	patch cord, double shield
F185L	185-MHz low-pass filter	R33, R34	patch cord, single shield
F500L	500-MHz low-pass filter	T, TL	tee
F1000L	1000-MHz low-pass filter	TPD, TPDL	power divider
F2000L	2000-MHz low-pass filter	U	U-line section
F4000L	4000-MHz low-pass filter	UBL	balun
FBL	bias insertion unit	VCL	variable capacitor
G3, G3L, G6, G6L G10, G10L, G14, G14L G20, G20L	3-, 6-, 10-, 14-, and 20-dB attenuators	VI	voltmeter indicator
		VQ, VQL	voltmeter detector
		VR, VRL	voltmeter rectifier
GAL	adjustable attenuator	W100	100-Ω termination
JR	rotary joint	W200	200-Ω termination
K, KL	coupling capacitor	W50B, W50BL	50-Ω termination
L10, L10L L20, L20L L30, L30L	10-, 20-, and 30-cm rigid air lines	WN, WN3, WNL	short-circuit terminations
		WO, WO3, WOL	open-circuit terminations
		X	insertion unit
LAL	35-58 cm adjustable line	XL	series inductor
LK10L, LK20L	constant-Z adjustable lines	Y	cliplock
LR	radiating line	Z	stand
LTL	trombone constant-Z line	-9508	air line inner conductor
ML	component mount	-9509	air line outer conductor

CONNECTOR ASSEMBLY TOOLS	
TYPE 874-	FUNCTION
TOK	Tool Kit
TO58	Crimping Tool
TO8	Crimping Tool

MISCELLANEOUS COAXIAL CONNECTORS		
CONNECTOR TYPE	TYPE NO.	USED WITH
Basic	874-B	50-ohm air line
Basic Locking	874-BBL	50-ohm air line
Panel Locking	874-PLT	Wire lead
Panel Locking Recessed	874-PRLT	Wire lead
Panel Locking Feedthrough	874-PFL	Type 874 patch cords

L suffix indicates locking Type 874 Connector.

FOR COMPLETE DETAILS, REFER TO THE GENERAL RADIO CATALOG.

11/67

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Printed in USA